Morning Oregonian.

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AILROADS

California R. R.

Sunday, Sept. 15 1878
o'clock Noon
EXCEPT SUNDAY
As follows

D AND ROSEBURG.
ARRIVE
A. M. | Roseburg
A. M. | Portland 7:00 P. M. 4:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
As follows
P. M. | Albany 8:25 P. M.
A. M. | Portland 7:05 A. M.

GHT TRAINS
SUNDAY AS FOLLOWS
ARRIVE

all the principal points
Office

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charged on freight remaining
hours.
be received for shipment after

J. BRANDT, Gen'l Sup't
Freight and Passenger Agent

CIAL NOTICE
lifornia and Western Oregon
ailroad Companies
ER DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER
rates to and from Portland will
the below named points

Railway Company
(Limited
TSIDE DIVISION

ow running as follows
EXCEPT SUNDAYS

Stations	Down Train Arrive
Dayton	7 30
Bridwell's	6 15
Harrison's	6 05
Y at Broadmead's	5 50
Perrydale	5 35
Ballston	5 00
Sheridan	4 30

ON for Portland per steamer at
y Portland about 1 o'clock
LAND for Dayton per steamer
Dayton about 2 o'clock
d at Morrison street wharf
WILLIAM REID President
ce—48 First st., Portland

Ry. Co., Limited.

Dallas Shippers.

Y'S EXTENSION TO DALLAS
day been completed freight and
will be run daily between Dayton
and after to-morrow 15 June
ed by the Company's steamers at
wharf for Dallas via Dayton
WILLIAM REID
General Manager

n Pacific Railroad
ACIFIC DIVISION

MA TO TACOMA
AND
A TO WILKESON
(Coal Mines.)
LINE TRAINS
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

ARRIVE
A. M. Tacoma 5:00 P. M.
A. M. Kalama 12:50 P. M.
up Bound Trains.
ARRIVE
A. M. Wilkeson 3:00 A. M.
P. M. Tacoma 5:50 P. M.

CONNECTIONS
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San Francisco and with Olympia
Seattle Steilacoom Olympia and
Sound,
with Stage for
with O & T R R to Olympia
with O. R. N Co's Boats for Po
points on Columbia river
on Wednesday and Saturday
for Port Townsend Victoria
Westminster and Fraser River
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and at the Office of the O S N Co
to Victoria and Seattle, and
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Francisco.
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youthful follies or indiscretion will
avail themselves of this the greatest
at the altar of suffering humanity
will guarantee to forfeit $500 for
Seminal Weakness or private dis
kind or character which he under
to cure
IDDLE AGED MEN
many at the age of thirty to sixty
bled with too frequent evacuations of
often accompanied by a slight smart
sensation and a weakening of the
manner the patient cannot account
the urinary deposits a ropy
often be found and sometimes
of albumen will appear or the
of a thin milkish hue again chang
and torpid appearance. Ignorant of
this difficulty
is the second stage of seminal
will guarantee a perfect cure in
and a healthy restoration of the
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10 to 4 and 6 to 8 Sundays from
Consultation free. Thorough ex
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DR. SPINNEY & CO.
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medicines sufficient to cure with
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of Paris, New York, London, and
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SALS FOR STATIONERY
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Department
May 1 1880
WILL BE RECEIVED
for
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first class
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best
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separate
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before the 1st
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HART
Secretary of State

GENERAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

Contract Abrogated.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The contract which has existed for some months between the trunk railroad lines, the Tide Water Pipe Company and the New Jersey Central Railroad company, pooling receipts from the transportation of petroleum to the seaboard, was to-day abrogated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the rates of freight will probably be reduced to the old figures. Renewed talk of an impending railroad war had a rather depressing effect. Produce exports the past week were the largest on year's

Collision.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer *Anchoria* and *The Queen* were in collision in a fog off Sandy Hook June 13th. Both were seriously damaged and are anchored still outside awaiting assistance.

Whittaker Deficient in Philosophy.

WEST POINT, June 15.—The academy's board has found Whittaker deficient in philosophy.

Quick Railroad Time.

JERSEY CITY, June 15.—A train on the Pennsylvania road to-day ran from Philadelphia to this place—90 miles—in 93 minutes, stopping four times and slowing up twice to cross bridges.

Fire at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Waldeck & Wirtz' distillery boiler exploded this morning. Dave Hanson was instantly killed and John Schandein fatally hurt. The building was worth $20,000. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, half.

Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Alfred Osborne of Indiana, and L. Rector of Texas, visiting the convention, were seriously injured at Music Hall this morning by the explosion of a six inch steam service pipe used in the machinery. Their injuries may prove fatal.

Murder in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 15.—Yesterday afternoon James Weaver called upon a man named Volk 18 miles southeast of Plum creek, to collect some money which he had loaned. A quarrel arose and Volk instantly killed Weaver, a ball passing through the heart. A party started in pursuit but failed to get him. This afternoon, however, the sheriff arrested him in the bluffs 15 miles south of Plum creek.

The Wisconsin Floods.

OCONTO, Wis., June 15.—Damage by flood amounts to $150,000. The water is falling and no more danger is apprehended.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, June 15.—From Friday night to Sunday the Chippewa river rose 24 feet, and the entire upper river is cleared of logs. Both bridges at Chippewa Falls were swept away and on Duncan creek all except one. The guard locks of the dam swept away, and fears are entertained that it will carry off the lower part of the city. The total loss will reach $1,000,000. The Chippewa Lumber Co. lose nearly all their logs, piers and booms, but will commence as soon as the water subsides to repair. About 20,000,000 feet of logs remain in a pocket at Dells Eau Claire, but will probably go out with the rest. The Badger mills below the city were carried away. The French Lumbering Co's big mill at Grand Island is badly damaged.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 15.—The unprecedented raise in the Wisconsin river is working untold damage.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Much damage has been done on the upper Embarrass and Pigeon rivers by floods. A dam and mill near Dymondsville and dams at Raymondsville and Embarrass and a dam at Perry's mill washed away. A dam at Clintonville gave way and the water carried everything before it, including several buildings. Great damage was done to crops along Embarrass valley, and the entire grain crop is probably destroyed, and distress must result to now settlers. All bridges on Bear creek are carried away. A son of Frank Lyon was drowned while crossing a creek. Many families of that section sought safety on roofs—their houses being filled with water. Many of the inhabitants are disheartened and leaving for other sections.

Damaging Storm in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The telegraph companies report that heavy rains in the northwest have prostrated wires and flooded the country. All the St. Paul wires are down. There was snow in Minnesota yesterday, and immense damage was done to crops throughout the whole northwest.

The Situation at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, June 14.—Provost Marshal J. L. Pritchard this morning issued orders that liquor saloons and dance houses close at 12 o'clock this morning and until further orders remain closed; that the assembling of persons in any hall or other place for discussion of issues growing out of the present condition of affairs, is unlawful, and that other weapons except those worn by the militia or by a permit from general headquarters is forbidden, and that all persons except firemen or members of military on duty, will not be allowed on the streets after 10 o'clock P. M. To-day has been very quiet. It is generally thought that all the mines will soon be running with a full force. All danger is, however, not over and contingencies may arise which will cause more serious trouble. Clark, one of the editors of the strikers organ called *The Crisis*, left Leadville last night for parts unknown.

LEADVILLE, June 15.—Ten companies of infantry and two of cavalry are on duty. The committee of safety are in constant session. The mines have been crowded all day with miners wanting work. Ex-Mayor James is brigadier general. The strikers to-day passed resolutions to assassinate Gov. Taber and other prominent men.

Later from Leadville.

LEADVILLE, June 15.—All mines except the Duncan and Carbonate are running with full force. The strike is over and everything is quiet. From present appearances the camp will proceed in a few days as ever.

The Denver Strike Ended.

DENVER, June 15.—The brickmakers strike is ended, and the brick yards are working with a full force.

An Insult to an American Schooner from a Spanish War Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Warner & Merrill's fruit schooner, the *Ella A. Merritt*, plying between this port and San Antonio was fired at on her homeward voyage while upon the high seas fifteen miles from Quantanelo and fifteen miles from shore by the Spanish man of war *Mancio*. The steamer fired a first a blank shot in which reply Captain Rand showed his colors and before he hove to a second shot was fired which struck the water and glancing upward passed through his rigging. The *Ella A. Merritt* lay to and a Spanish officer came aboard, looked around and went back over the side of the schooner, which was then allowed to continue her course.

Another Insult from Spain.

BOSTON, June 14.—The American schr *Fannie P. Newcomb* arrived to-day from Port Antonio. She reports that on May 30 12 miles off the Cuban coast she was fired upon by a Spanish frigate which fired two shots. The schooner hoisted the American flag and hove to when an officer boarded her and searched her for arms.

SOUTH AMERICA

More Trouble in South America.

LONDON, June 15.—It is reported that the presidential election in the Argentine confederation on the 11th instant resulted in the choice of General Roca, minister of war, whose election was favored by the national government. The impression prevails that his opponent Dr. Tejedor, governor of the province of Buenos Ayres will resist the installation of Gen. Roca and possibly declare secession of Buenos Ayres from the confederation, which would lead to a civil war.

The Trouble at Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, June 15.—Telegrams have been received at the foreign office from British representatives at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo stating that the ports of Buenos Ayres and Ensenada are closed and mails are not allowed to land. The British squadron on the River Platte is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres. War is imminent and a telegram from Montevideo dated yesterday morning, said that rumors are current that skirmishing has commenced.

WASHINGTON CITY

An Indelicate Delicacy on the part of the Astors.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The census bureau has information that one of the Astors at New York has declined to answer questions put by a census enumerator as to the names of the female members of his family and that the census supervisor has orders to bring suit for the penalty prescribed by the act.

The R. & H. Bill.

There is excitement among congressmen at the report that the president contemplates refusing to sign the river and harbor bill, but the panic is probably unfounded.

Sherman and Garfield.

Friends of Secretary Sherman state emphatically that he does not credit the report that Gen. Foster was false to him at Chicago and worked in the interest of Garfield. On the contrary they assert that Sherman is confident that both were loyal and that General Garfield would have no more ardent supporter during the canvass than the secretary of the treasury.

The Eight Hour Law.

The house after a spirited debate on the joint resolution for enforcing the eight hour law passed it by a nays and yeas vote of 139 against 5; all Pacific coast men voting in the affirmative.

The Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The conference report on the bill relating to public lands and finally agreed to by both houses provides that when any lands of the United States shall have been entered and the government price paid in full, no criminal suit of proceeding by or in the name of the United States shall thereafter be had or further maintained for any trespass on account of material taken from said land, that no civil suit shall be maintained for any trespass upon or material taken from said lands in the ordinary clearing of land, in working mining claims or for agricultural or domestic purposes in maintaining improvements on land of *bona fide* settlers, or on account of trespass by any person without knowledge of trespass, or without fraud or collusion by any person who in good faith has paid officers of the United States for the same; provided that the provisions of this section shall apply only to trespasses committed prior to March 1, 1879, and provided, further, that defendants in such suit shall exhibit to the proper officers evidence of such entry and pay all accrued costs. It also restores the provision reducing the price of lands within six miles of railroads to $1.25 per acre where they were placed in the market at $2.50 per acre prior to 1861.

Washington Items.

General L. D. Townsend, adjutant general of the army, will be placed on the retired list to-morrow. He will be succeeded by General Richard C. Drum, at present adjutant general.

The senate to-day confirmed James Longstreet of Georgia, minister resident of the United States at Turkey, without discussion and by a very decisive vote—39 against 3.

The second committee of conference on the sundry civil bill substantially effected an agreement this evening.

The conference committee on the general deficiency bill reached an agreement this afternoon.

The Approaching Democratic Fight.

The first installment of politicians left for Cincinnati to-night. To-morrow night it is reasonably certain that congress will adjourn. The following day there will be a stampede of statesmen. The Field boomers from appearances are supplied from a large barrel, as quite a number of strikers are going to Cincinnati in special cars and with their expenses paid. They are very confident and fear but one man, Seymour. Senator Kernan, who went to see Seymour to get a definite reply regarding the use of his name, is expected back in the morning. He made the trip at the solicitation of many democrats who are for Seymour if the latter will accept. Much depends upon the word Senator Kernan brings.

Official Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The president has sent the following commissions to the senate: John M. Horton, of California, to be surveyor of customs for the district of San Francisco; Eugene L. Sullivan, collector of customs of the district of San Francisco; Alfred B. Meacham of Washington, a commissioner to ratify the agreement with the Utes; O. Mears, of California, ditto; Richard H. Foy of Oregon, to be Indian agent at the Umatilla agency.

Chance for a Veto.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senate bill relieving James Monroe Huckel from the operation of sec. 1218 of the revised statutes, which prohibits the appointment in the army of ex-confederates was passed to-day by a party vote, an amendment adopted in a former debate repealing the statute having been withdrawn.

The President Censured.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Pendleton, chairman of the census committee, to-day submitted a report on the president's reply to a resolution of inquiry concerning the recent removal of two census supervisors and filling vacancies thus created without the advice and consent of the senate. The president's reply justified these removals and appointments by citing the 23d section of the census act March 3, 1879, which reads as follows:

The superintendent of census, with the consent of the president may at any time remove any supervisor of census and fill any vacancy thereby caused or otherwise occurring. Senator Pendleton's report submitted in behalf of the census committee after narrating the admitted facts in the case says: "Your committee feels no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that the true interpretation of section 23 of the act of March 23d 1879 requires that the powers of removal and appointments of supervisors offered should be exercised only during a recess of the senate. Inasmuch, however, as the work of the superintendent of census is nearly completed and the committee has no desire to reflect on the motives of public officers who have erroneously exercised these powers the committee contents itself with reporting these facts and its conclusion as to the law and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject."

A Matter Needing Explanation.

All the members of the cabinet were present at a meeting to-day. Most of the session was devoted to minor appointments to be acted upon before the adjournment of congress. Secretary Evarts has laid before the cabinet the affidavits of the captain and crew of the schooner *Ella A. Merritt* of Philadelphia, which was recently fired upon by a Spanish war vessel. The statement corroborates the account heretofore published. It was decided that an explanation be demanded from the Spanish government and Secretary Evarts will proceed to obtain the same immediately.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The senate has confirmed Augustus Ash, U. S. marshal for Nevada; John Sherman Jr., U. S. marshal for New Mexico, and David Willson register of the land office at Bozeman, Montana.

CANADA.

Death of a Convicted Murderer.

TORONTO, June 15.—Robert D. E. Courcier, to be hanged to-morrow, died in his cell to-day. He is supposed to have poisoned himself.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

Harrison, a well known engraver of counterfeit U. S. notes has been arrested.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lively Scene in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 15.—In the house of commons last evening O'Donnell, home rule member for Dungarvon, asked Dilke, under foreign secretary, a question relative to the antecedents of Chaloma La Cour, recently appointed French ambassador to London, and whether his nomination as ambassador to Germany was not withdrawn in deference to the wish of the German government. The question caused a lively scene. Premier Gladstone moved that O'Donnell's question should not be heard. Parnell and A. M. Sullivan, home rulers, protested against the attempt to silence a member. Sir Chas. Dilke denied the allegations contained in O'Donnell's question. O'Donnell was not satisfied with the answer and moved adjournment of the house and on pretext of speaking on that motion persisted amid great uproar. The speaker said that his conduct was a grave abuse. Cowan, a liberal member for Edinburg, condemned the attempt to propagate a libel in the guise of a question. The question put by O'Donnell accused Chalomel La Cour of participating in massacre and robbery in a convent. The house waxed warmer and Sir Stafford Northcote said that no conservative opposed Gladstone.

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, June 15.—In the house of commons Forester, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that the government cannot assent to the second reading of O'Conner Powers bill for extending the right to claim compensation for disturbance of tenants evicted for non payment and that he will propose a clause in the relief of distress bill enlarging the powers of local boards for awarding compensation to occupants of land and that Gladstone would move for a commission of enquiry into the land act of 1870.

Rifle Shooting.

LONDON, June 15.—The following are the total scores in the Edinburgh international rifle match: England, 1733; Scotland 1709; Ireland, 1591.

The American Riflemen Toasted.

CORK, June 15.—Sir John Arnott to-day entertained the American rifle team at his residence. A large company was invited to meet the Americans. The American consul at Queenstown was among those present. After luncheon Sir John Arnott proposed the health of President Hayes, to which Col. Brookes responded. Other toasts followed.

A National Courtesy.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Standard* announces that the government has informed the United States that the supplies and stores left in the Arctic regions by the expedition under Sir George Nares are at the entire disposal of the American expedition now in those regions.

India's Export Trade.

CALCUTTA, June 14.—The president of the chamber of commerce in an address to-day took a desponding view of the future of the export trade. He feared that India could not compete with America in the production of wheat. The tea trade is very much depressed. An impression is widely prevalent that a crisis is close at hand which may disastrously affect many companies and planters in Assam and other tea districts.

French Affairs.

PARIS, June 15.—De Freycinet and the minister of commerce to-day attended the senatorial committee for revision of the customs tariff.

Perett said that the committee had been surprised at a semi official note in the *Journal des Debats* in regard to signing of preliminaries for a treaty of commerce between France and England.

De Freycinet replied that no formal engagement had been made, leaving the matter of opening negotiations undecided and in the hands of the government.

The committee then discussed whether it was advisable to interpellate the government on the subject.

A resolution was adopted declaring that it behooves the senate to relieve itself from the responsibility in the eyes of the country. In accordance with this resolution no formal interpellation will be addressed to the government but merely a question on the subject.

Leon Say in a speech on taking his seat as presiding officer of the senate to-day said that the republican institutions of France could not bear all the fruit expected of them unless in a state of complete unity of action. He urged the senate to act in a spirit of unity with the chamber of deputies.

PARIS, June 15.—At a meeting of the left center of the senate to-day a resolution was passed by a large majority declaring that the time had not arrived for settling amnesty.

Singularly Ignorant.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Chinese embassy here denies all knowledge of war preparations in China and has intimated that no application by German officers on the retired list for appointment in the Chinese army will be entertained nor will any reply be given in future for tenders for contracts for war material.

Outrage by Greek Pirates.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—Greek pirates continue to ravage the coast of Asia Minor. They have sacked the town of Atkeil.

The Religious State of Morocco.

LONDON, June 15.—The government is considering the question of joint representation of all the powers in favor of religious liberty in Morocco.

South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, June 15.—The Colonial secretary will on the 22d inst. move in parliament that a conference of delegates of the South African colonies, will be held to consider the subject of the confederation.

Financial and Otherwise.

LONDON, June 10.—In the house of commons Sir Charles Dilke declared the statement unfounded that an English fleet would shortly proceed to Besika Bay. Sir Wilfred Lawson, liberal, announced that he would move the house for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere. Premier Gladstone said that the estimated surplus of Sir Stafford Northcote, former chancellor of the exchequer, is already swallowed up by £200,000 for necessary supplementary estimates. He said that the Indian finance rendered it necessary to provide for a larger surplus. In view of negotiations with France he asked authorization to reduce the duties of wine to sixpence per gallon for wine of 20 degrees alcohol strength and proportionately for higher strengths, the reductions to be dependent on obtaining a reduction in French duties on English goods.

In the house of commons Gladstone said that the malt tax is really a tax on raw material and a restraint on British industry. The beer tax will be 6 shillings and a pence per barrel. Gladstone proposes abolishing the license for public brewing and establishing a license on private brewing and raising the drawback upon the export of beer.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

The Secretary of War to the West Point Graduating Class.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WEST POINT, June 15.—A portion of the address of the secretary of war to the graduates to-day was considered significant in view of the Whittaker case. It was as follows:

It is pre-eminently the duty of graduates of this academy who are beneficiaries of all our people to symbolize their faith in the cardinal tenet of our nation's strength—the equality of manhood—by recognizing the right of all persons, whatsoever condition, to strive for the attainment of such position as their abilities and desires may warrant. It is an ignoble thing to be governed by an imaginary superiority over any of our less fortunate fellow citizens born under less favorable circumstances, and thrice ignoble to make an active exhibition of so unworthy a sentiment by oppressing those who may be placed beneath us. True [illegible] the extending of a helping hand to [illegible] and words of encouragement to those who are struggling to elevate themselves. I say to my young friends, to give some thought to these suggestions and to cultivate not only love of country as well as love for the sentiment of [illegible] country was born.

The [illegible] was loudly applauded. As diplomas were awarded to Cadets Tate and Burnett they were [illegible] heartily cheered by the corps. This was [illegible] these cadets Whittaker had cast suspicion. The Secretary's address was of a humorous character and created much merriment.

The wife of C. Billington, seven miles south of Glendale, [illegible] A husband and five children, the youngest of the latter being two [illegible] days old, survive her.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[illegible] introduced a resolution requesting the secretary to take the necessary steps to obtain adequate naval stations and harbors for the use of the naval force of the United States at proper points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America and of the American isthmus.

Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the president to communicate to the senate the correspondence which has recently passed between the Spanish and United States governments in regard to the agreement of Feb. [illegible] more particularly with reference to the question of naturalization in the United States of natives of Spain; adopted.

On motion of Beck, in view of the late stage of the session only house bills favorably reported by senate committees were reconsidered, the object being to secure their passage at this session rather than the passage of senate bills which could be voted on in the house.

Beck reported that the conference committee on senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were unable to agree. The principal point of difference was increased appropriation for the national board of health. Further conference was ordered.

Lamar, from the committee on railroad, reported favorably senate bill to aid the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island railroad company to construct a line of railroad in Mississippi; calendar.

Jones, of the same committee, reported favorably on senate bill to aid in the construction of a military, commercial and postal railway from the military headquarters at San Antonio to the Rio Grande at or near Laredo, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

On motion of Garland the senate concurred in the house amendments regulating the pay and the appointment of deputy marshals. The bill now goes to the president.

House bill fixing the rate of duty on barley malt at 15c per bushel in lieu of 20 per cent ad valorem was taken up.

Beck offered an amendment that after July 1st 1880 no duty shall be levied in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem on a large number of articles specified.

White offered, as a substitute for Beck's amendment, Carlisle's sugar bill.

Wallace objected, and the bill went over, the morning hour expiring.

The Mexican pension bill was informally laid aside to allow Windom to speak upon the exodus committee report. He ridiculed the idea that the republican party had encouraged the exodus. There was no evidence supporting Voorhees' allegation that secret political emigration societies existed. The negroes exceptionally well off were enough to justify as they pleased but they always admitted, upon being pressed, that it was best to vote the democratic ticket. He reviewed the testimony and concluded that the exodus was due to a desire of the negroes to leave a country where, though it was well suited to them, they could not enjoy personal safety and political liberties, and go to a country where they were equal with other men before the law. Windom knew that in exposing the real cause of the exodus he would be accused of flaunting the bloody shirt, but this could not deter him from his duty. The movement from North Carolina was principally due to unjust operation of laws, denial of justice, deficient educational facilities and the memory of past violence which might be renewed. Windom quoted evidence to support his allegation that political violence prevailed in Louisiana and Mississippi and the convict system existed which practically amounted to slavery. All the testimony, he added, indicates that the exodus is but in its infancy and will continue to grow unless the negro is treated fairly.

Lamar replied to Windom with reluctance, because it would be a departure from a purpose he had formed not to speak upon any subject at this session of congress. He spoke with evident difficulty and expressed regret at being unable to proceed further. In the course of his speech Lamar said that the southern people would have no objection to natural and healthy emigration. Even the present movement, unaided, the exodus would be no evil if only in making the negro realize that his easy life in the south is preferable to the struggle for existence he would have to make in the colder north. He would leave the blacks perfectly free as every American should be to go where they please. He believed for every one that went a northern laborer would emigrate to the south. The blacks were not the best laborers in every respect, but for the peculiar work of the south they were peculiarly fitted, more so than for the north. The exodus was not an indication of oppression. Fifty thousand negroes had moved into Mississippi since the war and perhaps 25,000 had gone out. Lamar cited in support of his statement of the actual condition of affairs in the south the notes of Sir George Campbell, M. P., Bishop Simpson, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Episcopalian of New York, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Geo. Grant in his recent address and remarks. He said that the records for southern affairs had always been distorted by the fact that committees went down with the expressed intention of uncovering every thing objectionable and ignoring the alleviating features. No society in the north could withstand such investigation. Nor the work of the finest artist or noblest nature could stand the test if having its beautiful parts hidden by a screen and its defects magnified a hundred fold under the focus of a blaze of light.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was adopted.

After the executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

Wright moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution to enforce the 8 hour law. A half hour's debate took place and the bill passed, 130 to 51.

Yeas—Acklin, Aldrich, Anderson, Atkins, Bateman, Bacon, Ballou, Barber, Beale, Belt, Bicknell, Berry, Brickwell, Bingham, Blackburn, Bliss, Bowman, Bouck, Boyd, Briggs, Burrows, Caldwell, Chalmers, Clark of Mo., Cofforth, Colerick, Converse, Cravens, Daggs, Davis of Ill., Davis of Cal., Davis of Mo., Davis of N. C., Deuster, Dickey, Evins, Ewing, Fisher, Frost, Geddes, Hull, Hammond, Haskell, Hatch, Hawley, Anderson, Henry, Hostetter, House, Humphrey, Hurd, Johnson, Keifer, Kelly, Kenna, Kimmell, King, Ladd, Lowe, Manning, Mason, McCook, McMahon, Morse, Norcross, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Osmer, Pacheco, Phillips, Roberts, Robinson, Russell of North Carolina, Ryan of Pennsylvania, Ryan of Kansas, Simonton, Singleton of Illinois, Sparks, Stevens, Townshend of Illinois, Townshend, Tucker, Turner, Voorhees, Waddell, Waite, Whitthorne, Williams, Willits—130.

Nays—Bayne, Brewer, Bright, Ball, Cannon, Campbell, Carpenter, Conger, Cook, Culberson, Deering, Dibrell, Dunnell, Elmore, Goodhalk, Hammond of New York, Hawk, McMillan, Mills, Mitchell, Muldrow, Parsons, Price, Oxford, Scales, Singleton of Massachusetts, Smith of Georgia, Steele, Thurman, Tillman, Tyer of Iowa, Washburne, Wilburn and Young of Tennessee.

Ketcham would have voted in the affirmative with Stevens of Georgia.

Senate bill passed increasing the pension of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless on account of injuries received or disease contracted in the service of the country.

Lade moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill known as the Carlisle sugar bill. Filibustering ensued and after a long dead lock the house adjourned.

Senate

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution that the president of the senate has not the constitutional right to count the electoral votes or to determine which shall be received or rejected.

Ingalls objected and the resolution went over.

Beck submitted and explained a conference report on the sundry civil bill; adopted.

A bill passed to carry into effect the treaty of Jan. 15, 1880, to settle the claims of certain French citizens against the United States. This is a similar bill to the one adopted by the house but the house threw out the senate bill because the senate had no right to originate such a bill.

Davis of West Virginia proceeded to sustain his previous charges against the treasury of the United States.

Ingalls stated Lawes answer to Davis and the senate adopted a resolution that the secretaries of departments report to congress what changes advantageous to public interest may be made in the system of bookkeeping.

The [illegible] on motion of Cameron of Wisconsin to take up the bill [illegible] Ben Holladay.

House

Bouck submitted the conference report on the sundry civil bill. The house receded from its amendment and the senate agreed to the conference appropriation of $15,000. A clause directing the secretary of the treasury to pay the appropriations [illegible] was dropped and $10,000 added for expenses of the Indian commission report [illegible].

An exciting scene occurred in the course of a short discussion upon the sugar bill which Conger denounced as [illegible] foreign labor and destroy American labor.

Frye correctly and emphatically characterized that statement as one which did not contain a word of truth.

Conger declared such a remark scandalous and unworthy of a statesman.

For a time there was a great deal of excitement among members. [illegible] the Happy Family.

Dibrell submitted a conference report on the agricultural bill appropriating $[illegible]; agreed to. The opponents of the Carlisle sugar bill filibustered against its consideration.

Pending filibustering Cobb submitted a conference report on the general deficiency bill; agreed to.

The house bill passed appropriating $190,000 to pay salaries, etc., in connection with the proposed settlements of claims of French citizens against the United States as provided by the treaty of the 15th of January. After a long wrangle the house took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

An ingenious crow at Colfax built its nest last season of wires cast off by self binders. Several pounds of wire in short pieces are woven together in the highest style of the art in nest building, showing superior mechanical ability on the part of the bird.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REUNION

Of the Oregon Pioneers' Association.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GENERAL GOOD FEELING

Addresses by Mayor D. P. Thompson, Capt. Medorem Crawford, Ex-Senator J. W. Nesmith [illegible]

REGATTA.

BRILLIANT BALL AT THE PAVILION THE CAMP FIRE ETC.

Nature smiled on the pioneers yesterday. As if to repay for many days hiding the sun came out gloriously and during the entire day the weather was as pleasant as could be desired. The crowd was increased by arrivals on the morning boats, the Albany express and the west side train. Flags were generously displayed from staffs all over the city and Portland wore a holiday look.

The Procession.

Shortly after 12:30 P. M. the procession was formed in front of the Clarendon Hotel in the following order:

Two Boys on Horseback as Videttes.
Grand Marshal Al Zieber and Aids.
National Flag.
Washington Guard Band.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Chaplain.
Members of the Association who came to the Territory previous to 1841.
Divisions of Members who came from 1841 to 1851 with Appropriate Banners.
Carriages with Orators of the Day.
Carriages with President and Officers of the Society.
Carriages with Mayor Thompson and City Officers of Portland.
Carriages with Invited Guests.
Citizens on Foot.

The following gentlemen were division standard bearers:

1841—J. L. Parrish	1848—John Catlin
1842—J. R. Robb	1849—Frank Cooper
1843—Jeptha Garrison	1850—T. A. Davis
1844—Cyrus Nelson	1851—Geo. L. Story
1845—T. R. Cornelius	1852—Jos. Buchtel
1846—Alvin C. Brown	1853—P. E. Mathoit
1847—Jno. F. Apperson	1854—Marion Wilcox

The procession moved up First street to Columbia, out Columbia to Second and up Second to the pavilion. It was witnessed by large crowds all along the line.

AT THE PAVILION

When the exercises at the pavilion began not less than 2500 or 3000 persons had assembled. The audience was called to order by the president, Capt. Medorem Crawford, who introduced Mayor D. P. Thompson. He delivered the following

Address of Welcome.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Oregon Pioneer Association:—The privilege of welcoming the Society of Oregon Pioneers on this occasion of your annual reunion in the city of Portland has been assigned to me. Had I consulted my own feelings, another and abler speaker would have stood before you to welcome you. But inasmuch as the duty has been imposed upon me I will say that in behalf of the city of Portland I welcome you to its hospitalities.

More than a quarter of a century ago I came to the territory of Oregon. The pioneers were here at that time. I see before me the pioneers of 1841 and of each succeeding year up to 1854.

My business after arriving in the territory in 1853 brought me in contact with the leading spirits who had come to the territory before that time.

Nearly all the pioneers came to Oregon either by pack trains or ox teams across the great plains or by way of Cape Horn. Many months were occupied in the journey and all manner of dangers were encountered either by the hostile savages or want of provisions on the plains or by the dangers of the sea in the long and tedious sea voyage in sailing vessels around Cape Horn.

It is you, the leading spirits who braved so many dangers who are justly entitled to claim the honor of laying the foundation of this proud commonwealth. The development of the state of Oregon has been wonderful within the last decade. It is a pleasure to me to know that so many of those whose energy and enterprise has brought about this wonderful development are before me to-day to celebrate this the eighth annual reunion of your society, and to know that so many of you still live to witness the advancement of the institutions your energy and enterprise inaugurated. You have been found foremost in every enterprise that has added wealth and greatness to the state.

I am glad to see so many of you here to-day, and when I extend to you this friendly greeting it is with a feeling of fraternal friendship which I can express in no words so fitting as those of the poet who wrote—

There are no friends like the old friends.

I will not enter into dry statistics on this occasion. When the site of the proud city in which we are assembled was a dense fir forest some of you were here. When the valleys of the Willamette and the Umpqua were a howling wilderness and as untamed as the wilds of Africa, when the great eastern portion of our state was regarded as only fit for herds of Indian ponies to feed upon you were here. You have assisted to bring about a glorious transition.

The untamed wilds have been made blooming gardens and fruitful fields. The untried fields of eastern Oregon have been found to be fertile field for the production of grain from which bread is made to feed the millions of our race who have been cast in countries beyond the seas more inhospitable than ours.

Pioneers of Oregon, permit me to greet you as one common brotherhood. It has been yours to open up an empire in which thousands of happy homes have been and are being established, where virtue, religion, good morals, patriotism together with the arts and sciences, and all things pure and elevating shall be taught for all time. Here you meet many who can recall incidents with which you are all familiar—incidents which cannot fail to cause us all in our minds to live over again the days of the past. To view this fair domain as it was a quarter of a century ago when the trail and foot log were our only thoroughfares and the cayuse pony and the shoulder pack from necessity supplied the place of the locomotive and steamboats and compare that time with the present, and the fact can scarcely be realized that so great a change could be wrought in so short a time.

With the magnificent steamers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company that plough the waters of the Columbia along the whole northern boundary of our state and penetrating almost to the Rocky mountains in the territory of Idaho and which convey the products of Eastern Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho to the seaboard, there to be shipped by sea going vessels to all parts of the world. With lines of railroads that traverse the western portion of the state from the northern to almost the southern boundary of the state, with the lines of railroads in Eastern Oregon and in the Willamette valley, now in the course of construction that furnish employment for thousands of laborers and which will open up for settlement millions of acres of land to profitable cultivation; with the magnificent lines of ocean steamships sailing from Portland to far off Sitka on the north and to San Francisco on the south and whose home port is within our state; with the telegraph lines extending to every village almost in the state, bringing them into instantaneous communication with every part of the civilized world, with the telephone that connects almost every business house in the city of Portland with the others in instantaneous communication, shows the changes that have been brought about in great part by you in Oregon since your arrival here.

And now having briefly alluded to the past and the present in the name of the city of Portland, the Queen City of the great Northwest—We welcome you to meet with us on this your eighth annual reunion.

Rev. J. S. Griffin offered a feeling prayer after which the president delivered the following

Opening Address.

Pioneers of Oregon—Ladies and Gentlemen: On this the eighth annual reunion of our society it was decided by your officers to hold our meeting here at the metropolis of our adopted state.

The substantial interest in our association manifested by the citizens of Portland ever since its organization and a desire to encourage and accommodate the large and increasing number of pioneers who are located in Eastern Oregon and Washington territory were important reasons, and the time for holding the annual State Fair at Salem having been changed to within a few days of the time appointed by our constitution for our annual reunion determined your committee to accept the invitation of the Pioneers and citizens of Portland to meet here on this occasion.

The very cordial manner in which we have been received and this magnificent pavilion so beautifully decorated provided for our use proves that the citizens of Portland are not unmindful of the respect due to those pioneers who laid the foundation of the prosperity they now enjoy.

Some there are yet left among us who remember when the ground on which this beautiful city stands was an uninhabited wilderness, and the site now occupied by this magnificent building an almost impenetrable jungle.

These changes so noticeable here are but little less marked throughout our [illegible]. The Indian canoe and Hudson Bay batteau have been superceded by the steamboat while the [illegible] pony has abandoned the [illegible] rail to the locomotive.

A few more years will not [illegible] move all tracks of our pioneer customs [illegible] the pioneers themselves will be beyond the [illegible] reunions and camp fires. Let us then [illegible] select these [illegible] opportunities [illegible] recalling the past and enjoying the present.

Col. J. W. Nesmith [illegible] introduced and delivered the following

Annual Address.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the Oregon Pioneer Association: We assemble to-day in this beautiful and flourishing commercial emporium of the great northwest to hold the eighth annual reunion of the members of our society. We shall pass some time in social intercourse and refer to the days of Auld Lang Syne when some of us beheld the site of this city as a wilderness, and before its surrounding solitudes were disturbed by civilized man. We will indulge in pleasant reminiscences of the long journey and glance back at the pleasures as well as the toils and privations of the early pioneers.

The links in the chain of personal friendship will again be brightened by those of us who long ago in poverty and obscurity shared the common toils and dangers incident to the reclaiming of the wilderness from the dominion of the savages and wild beasts and causing it to "bud and blossom as the rose." Those of us who have passed the meridian of life can hardly realize the changes that have taken place under our observation since the hopeful days of our young and vigorous manhood. We have witnessed the invasion of the solitude of the forests by civilization. We have seen what we used to know from our school geographies as "the great American desert" stretching away nearly 2300 miles west from the borders of the old republic to the Pacific, dotted all over with cities, towns and rich, productive farms. The domestic cattle of the herdsman now graze upon the thousand hills over which we once saw the bison and wolf roaming. Great marts of trade have arisen upon spots that it only seems to me like yesterday were inhabited by hostile savages and wild beasts. Agricultural and mechanical industries have sought out beautiful and remote places which were once long days travel from the nearest settler's cabin. Commerce, in its ceaseless activity, not content with vexing all our rivers with the steamer's prow, has sought out the remote valleys, and sent the iron horse to disturb with his resounding scream, solitudes which had existed since the hour of creation.

It would seem eminently proper that we who [illegible] many of those changes, all of which we saw and part of which we were, should, as we descend life's hill together, annually pause for a day upon our journey to indulge in reminiscences relative to that part which is never to return.

Your committee has imposed upon me the duty of addressing you to-day. Five years ago I discharged a similar task, and I think that every other pioneer should have been called upon before my turn came around again.

The ablest speakers and writers of Oregon and Washington Territory have been edifying you annually for the last seven years, and would seem to have left but little to be said about our early history or the incidents of pioneer life. Judge Deady, in his admirable address of 1875, left nothing to be said upon the subject of the question of our title to Oregon and the question of joint occupancy with Great Britain. Hon. Elwood Evans of Washington Territory, in his interesting address of 1877 exhausted all of the eloquence that pertains to the subject. Our friend, Willard H. Rees in 1879 gave us an address replete with facts and incidents of pioneer life. Others have entertained you with able addresses.

In my efforts to avoid a repetition of what has already been so well said I shall purposely be discursive in trying to gather up some odds and ends which have escaped the attention of the more brilliant orators and as I think are worthy of preservation. Judge Strong in his address of 1878, gave us an interesting account of the building up of our internal commerce by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. I now propose to briefly refer to the inception of our commerce, at a time antecedent to that of which Judge Strong spoke as it may be interesting to those who are to come after us to know how and by what means the early pioneer succeeded in availing themselves of the inestimable advantages of the intercommunications and exchanges called commerce and which we as political economists tell us, are the necessary adjuncts to progress and civilization, and without which no advance can be made beyond a state of barbarism. History is replete with the wonderful triumphs of commercial enterprise achieved during the world's progress. I cannot take the time to even refer to their magnificent results, or repeat the lessons of history which demonstrate that by its wonderful power, at some period it has changed the great centers of wealth and empire from one spot upon the earth's surface to another.

I must leave you to indulge in such historical reminiscences and reveries at your leisure. There are some men now within the sound of my voice who resided in Oregon when all of the imports and exports by the mouth of the Columbia river, aside from the business of the Hudson Bay Company did not amount to $10,000 per annum. We have lived to see the exports alone of last year mount to the approximate sum of ten millions and there are men now listening to me who will live to see our great "Inland Empire" developed and when the commerce of the mouth of the Columbia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca will amount to $200,000,000 per annum.

It is as I said my purpose to speak briefly of the inception of our external and internal commerce as inaugurated by the efforts of the early pioneers. The grand results up to 1880, are before you. Let us compare them with their humble origin while we may still, with reverence to the future regard them as in their infancy.

Forty years ago the few American citizens in Oregon were isolated from the outside world. Some adventurous and enterprising persons conceived the idea of building a vessel of sufficient capacity to cross the Columbia river bar and navigate the ocean. These persons were mostly old Rocky mountain beaver trappers and sailors who had drifted into the Willamette valley. Their names were Joseph Gale, John Canan, Ralph Kilbourn, Pleasant Armstrong, Henry Woods, George Davis and Jacob Green. Felix Hathaway was employed as master ship carpenter [illegible] Hubbard and J. L. Parrish did the blacksmith work. In the latter part of the summer of 1840 the keel was laid of the schooner *Star of Oregon* upon the east side of Swan Island near the junction of the Willamette and [illegible] rivers. The representatives of the Hudson Bay [illegible] their dread of commercial competition [illegible] at first [illegible] to furnish [illegible] supplies. But through [illegible] Capt. Wilkes [illegible] exploring squadron and [illegible] to become responsible for the pay [illegible] Dr. McLoughlin furnished all such necessaries [illegible] at Vancouver. On the 14th of May 1841 [illegible] was launched [illegible] plank [illegible] the water [illegible] worked up [illegible] of the Willamette [illegible] superstructure [illegible] was completed [illegible] until May 1842. On the [illegible] of August [illegible] was completed and the [illegible] went on board at the falls. They consisted of the following named persons: Joseph Gale, captain, John Canan, Pleasant Armstrong, Ralph Kilbourn, Jacob Green and [illegible] a boy [illegible] years [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Capt. Wilkes [illegible] furnished the [illegible] and [illegible] nautical instruments and [illegible] On the 12th of September [illegible] she [illegible] crossed the bar [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] coming very near being wrecked [illegible] the breaker [illegible] departed from Cape Disappointment [illegible] touched the western horizon.

That night there arose a terrific storm which lasted for the next six hours during which Capt. Gale who was the only experienced seaman on board never left the helm. The little Star behaved [illegible] the storm and after a voyage of [illegible] days anchored in the foreign port of Yerba Buena, San Francisco [illegible]. The *Star* was 48 feet 8 inches on the keel and 53 feet 8 inches over all, with 10 feet 9 inches [illegible] the widest part and drew [illegible]

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Suicide of a Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Teresa Flanagan, widow of John Flanagan, who committed suicide some months ago, suicided yesterday afternoon by taking opium. She left a note which indicates that general despondency was the cause of the act.

Murderous Assault.

Wm. Hutchinson, a barber, a native of Uruguay, last evening stabbed his wife in the breast and head, inflicting dangerous wounds. He surrendered himself to a police officer.

Fatal Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Yesterday Samuel Kendall, a settler on the now notorious El Sobrante ranch, Contra Costa county, procured the aid of an Oakland negro known as Joe, with the intention of removing some cordwood cut by Kendall from a tract of land on which two squatters recently settled. The squatters resisted and in a fight which ensued Kendall was cut down with a hatchet and dangerously wounded and one of the squatters shot dead by Joe.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Drowned in the Skagit.

SEATTLE, June 15.—The following dispatch is just received from the Skagit mines by the press correspondent per Nelson's express:

PORTAGE FROM GOODELL'S, June 11.

Peter Winter, 22 years of age, from San Francisco, was drowned at this place to-day by being pulled from shore in letting a boat down the portage. The boat filled with water and the current was so strong that he could not maintain his hold. Another man who was in the boat floated down to the second portage when he managed to get on a rock, remaining there for four hours, till a rope was found and passed to him, the water lather white all around him. The boat went to pieces in about two minutes.

A. MORAH

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Shipping Notes.

VICTORIA, June 15.—The steamship *Idaho* arrived last night at 11:30 from San Francisco. Heavy northerly gales were experienced.

The steamship *Empire* having been supplied with a new shaft, will sail for San Francisco to-morrow.

NEW TO-DAY.

Ribbons NEW BROCADED EMBROIDERed Striped and plain Satins and Gros Grain Ribbons at OLDS & KING'S, 147 Third street.

Have opened an
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
Plain, Brocaded
AND
Lace & Fringed Trimmed
Parasols.
Also a Very Large Lot
Linen
Dusters.
Our Linen Suits will be closed out BELOW COST.
John Cran & Co.

GO IN FOR
SHADINES
They beat pork and beans,
New England's favorite dish.
Now try them quick,
Your lips you'll lick
And hurrah for American fish.

"EXCELLENT, AND YET SO CHEAP,"
Is what everybody says who tastes
SHADINES!
The attention of good livers, economical housekeepers, husbands and wives, bachelors and maidens is called to Preserved
SHADINES!
In the broiling summer weather nothing is more convenient for a family than
SHADINES!
For sale only at the
RED FRONT
NOW THE
Recognized Headquarters for Everything New and Nice in Groceries.
O. F. SITES & CO.
167 FIRST ST
Between Morrison and Yamhill

TO THE PUBLIC.
J. M. BIRMINGHAM
HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS INTEREST IN the late firm of Edwards & Birmingham will soon open with a
MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK
OF FURNITURE CAREFULLY SELECTED to meet the requirements of this community to whom he is grateful for past favors and will in the future strive to merit a continuance of the same.
Due notice of time and place of opening will soon be published.

PIANO TAUGHT.
Apply at
149 Fourth St., between Morrison and Alder. je8 1m

GRAND RAFFLE.
OF AN ELEGANT $600 MUSIC BOX PLAYing forty eight popular airs, also of a [illegible] cent French Parlor Clock, to take place at TERRITT & FRANK'S 224 First street.

EN CENTS

ANCE

AMERICAN
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Over $1,790,000
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AN & BRO.,
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123 FIRST ST.

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& MACLEAY
General Agent
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BRANCH
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$5,000,000
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BROWN Manager.

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Insurance Co
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LDWELL, Agent

IFORNIA
BITTERS.
ORATOR, NERVINE,
Regulator and Dyspepsia
edy for Diseases of the
knowledged by leading
o be the greatest invigor
overed. For sale by all
d grocers.
TEIN & MAYER,
Portland, Oregon.

LE & CO.
110 Front St
Manufacturers and Importers of
Saddlery.
Best Assortment ever offered of
Hill's Concord Double & Single HARNESS.
Large stock of Fire & Garden HOSE.

OVER 1000
Testimonials to
ASKELL'S OREGON

INGTON & CO
ctail druggists

Commissioner for Oregon
CHATTIC.
missioner of Deeds,
and Territories.
ANCERS,
GENERAL AGENTS
St., San Francisco
rnia.
given to the taking of
Oregon

OF STOCKHOLDERS.
and Navigation Co.
TING OF THE STOCK
Railway and Navigation
Company will be held at the office of the Company, Portland Oregon on Monday, June 1, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M. THEO WYGANT Secretary.
Portland June 1, 1880

Workmen have been busy for a week past on the ground of the State Agricultural Society making everything in readiness for the fair

and the contractor informs me that he will cross the O. & C. R. R. Company's line within ten days and reach Silverton within forty days. Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM REID,
General Manager.

to whom he is grateful for past favors and will in the future strive to merit a continuance of the same.
Due notice of time and place of opening will soon be published.

PIANO TAUGHT.
Apply at
149 Fourth St., between Morrison and Alder. je8 1m

Depot, cor. Second and Oak Sts.
Shipping to any point outside the city will be attended to at short notice.
m5d J. M. GEORGE KALLICH.

For sale by
BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
48 North Front St. m25

GENERAL JOBBING DONE.
Call and see them at 93 Washington street
m16d1m

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Daily Or

TUESDAY MORNING

FINANCE AND CO

Financial

SAN FRANCISCO June 14.—
Sterling exchange on Londo
49 5-16@49½ ... rling excha
umentary 49¼@49⅜
NEW YORK, June 14.—Silver
fine ounce 1.
Sterling exchange, prime ba
short $4 89½ good commercia
documentary 2 to 1½ lower
U S Bonds—5s of 81, 10
4s 109¾ bid Closed—5 of
4s 108¾
LONDON June 14.—Conso
98 3-16 account
Silver English standard
52¼
U S Bonds—5s of 81
coupon

SAN FRANCISCO

[SPECIAL TO THE OR

Wheat—No 1 $1 57½@1 6
Barley—Feed 67½@72½c
coast chevalier 90c@$1 10
Oats—Good and choice $
$1 80@1 87½ surprise, $1 60
Corn—Yellow $1 17½@1 2
Hay—$6@14
Wool—Southern and San Joa
ern 27@30 eastern Oregon
Potatoes—Old 2 50@ sack

Chicago Mar

[SPECIAL TO THE OR

CHICAGO, June 14.—Wheat—
93⅞c cash, 87⅛ August
Corn—Firm and higher
36⅝c August
Oats—Firm 29½@29¾c cas
28¼c July
Rye—77@77½c
Whisky—$8

Gold and Stock Comp

SAN FR

Receipts—50 000 qr sacks
for Liverpool, 7000 cents
toes, 10 000 dozen eggs
Charters—Brig Cadet, Petrap
Butter—California choice
at higher prices 22@22½c
Eggs—California the marke
show the least sign of improve
Wool—No change in the con
Hides—Dry and kip and c
full prices.
Bags—Machine sewed seem
demoralized auction sales at
Wheat—Nominal some ne
change to-day were very poor
bid; crops in the country ev
promising, but many claim
winds and heat is great and th
appointing, perhaps an eff
ships partly explains this view

CHICAGO MAR

Wheat—93¼ July
Pork—$10 37½ July
Short Ribs—$6 55

NEW YORK MA

Wheat—Dull at $1 22@1 27
Flour—Dull
Hides—Dull at 22@23c.
Wool—Dull, fall 20@28, b
33@40c, burry, 28@35c, pulle

Beerbohm

LONDON, June 14.—Floatin
very quiet Cargoes on passa
rather easier Mark Lane
Good cargoes red winter wh
lbs, less usual commission
tions for good shipping C
shipped or to be promptly
nearly due 46s 6d Good
coast, per 500 lbs, 47s. Englis
turn easier. French country
erpool spot wheat downward

Shipping Inte

[BY TELEGRA

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13 —
California, Portland, str
Victoria, Nanaimo, bkt
Honolulu, bkt Discovery Ho
Sailed—Br bk Compadre,
Glaramara, Cork
PORT GAMBLE, June 12 —
Vista, Honolulu.
YOKOHAMA, June 12.—Arri
Francisco.
HAVRE, June 12 —Arrive
Francisco, sh Storm King
ANTWERP June 12 —Arrive
Portland.
FALMOUTH, June 12.—Arr
Marie, San Francisco.
QUEENSTOWN June 12.—Ar
Nyanza, San Francisco
Spoken—May 6.—Lat 23
York, Liverpool to San Franc
March 24 —Lat 27 S lon
Liverpool to San Francisco
May 3 —Lat 15 N lon
Philadelphia to San Francisco
May 4 —Lat 18 N, lat 37 W,
more to San Francisco.
May 28 —Lat 48 N, lon 8 W,
pool to San Francisco
QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—Sail
Fleetwood.
FALMOUTH, June 2.—Br sh
Francisco.
HAVRE, June 1 —Arrived—
town, Br bk Cape Clear.
Havilah, Queenstown.
BRABECK June 13 —Arrived
Sailed—Lizzie Marshal

Walla Walla *Statesman*
doubt but that we shall ag
a most abundant fruit cr
already loaded down to th
This is especially the cas
every yard has one or m
abundance, now they are
ripeness, is very pleasant

Appetite, refreshing sleep, th
and color, are blessings atten
ative processes which this
speedily initiates and carrie
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forded to each life sustaining
which is inoffensive even to
vegetable in composition
For sale by all Druggists a

PROGRAMME

Oregon Pioneer

June 15, 1

Procession

Will form at the Clarendon
tion of the Grand Marshal, A
and march to the Mechanics
lowing order

Marshal and
National F
Washington Gua
Grand Standard
Chaplain
Orators of th
President and Officers
Invited Guests and Members
of Orego
Members of the Association
Territory previou
Divisions of Members who c
with Appropriate
Mayor and City Officers of
of the Associ

The following named gent

Division Standa

1841—J L. Parrish,	184
1842—J R. Robb	184
1843—Jeptha Garrison	185
1844—Cyrus Nelson	185
1845—T R. Cornelius	185
1846—Alvin C Brown,	18
1847—Jno T Apperson	18

Services at the

Welcoming Address
Prayer by the
Opening Address by
Music by the
Annual Address by
Music
Occasional Address by
After which there will be a

Recess

Until 3 o clock during wh
Boat Races both rowing an
prizes.

THE CAMP

Will be lighted at 8 o c
which all Old Pioneers are
attend

THE GRAN

Will commence at 8 o c
which all are cordially invi

Election of

Will take place at 10 o c
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The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 16 1880

PIONEER REUNION.

Continued from First Page

[illegible] was what is known as a fore and aft schooner [illegible] but simply fore and mainsail, jib and flying jib. She was painted black with a small white ribbon running from stem to stern, and was one of the handsomest sale craft that ever sat upon the water. [illegible] Gale and [illegible] who were the owners [illegible] the Star [illegible] at the bay of San Francisco [illegible] to a French captain [illegible] recently [illegible]. The price paid was 350 cows.

Shortly after Capt Gale and the captain [illegible] several vessels [illegible] in the harbor of San Francisco came [illegible] his schooner and when passing it on its stern read *Star of Oregon*, he heard them swear that there was no such port in the world.

Capt Gale and his crew remained in California all winter and in the spring of 1843 started to Oregon with a party of 42 men who brought with them an aggregate of 1250 head of cattle, 600 head of mares, colts, horses and mules, and 3000 sheep. They were 75 days in reaching the Willamette valley. On their arrival with their herds the monopoly in stock cattle came to an end in Oregon.

Capt Joseph Gale the master spirit of the enterprise was born I believe in the District of Columbia and in his younger days followed the sea where he obtained a good knowledge of navigation and seamanship. Capt Wilkes, before he would give him papers, examined him satisfactorily upon these subjects.

Gale, abandoning the sea, found his way to the Rocky mountains, and was for several years a trapper. I knew him well and lived with him in the winter of 1843-4, and often listened to his thrilling adventures by sea and land. He then had the American flag that Wilkes gave him, and made a sort of canopy of it, under which he slept. No saint was ever more devoted to his shrine than Gale was to that dear old flag. The old man now lives at New Bridge, in Union county, in this state, and, I believe, is the only survivor of the brave and venturous men who owned and sailed the *Star*. Rev J L Parrish, who honors us with his presence to-day, is the only surviving mechanic who aided in her construction.

Capt Gale has always been a man of great energy, brave, fearless and honest. I wish that he was with us to day that he might enjoy the congratulations due to his enterprise in inaugurating what at no distant day will constitute a great commercial marine.

In the summer of 1844 Aaron Cook, a burly and bluff old Englishman strongly imbued with American sentiments, conceived the idea of building a schooner to supersede the Indian canoes then doing the carrying trade upon the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Cook employed Edwin W and M B Otis and myself as the carpenters to construct the craft. We built her in a cove or recess of the rocks just in front of Frank Ermaburger's old house, near the upper end of Oregon City. None of us had any knowledge of shipbuilding, but by dint of perseverance we constructed a schooner of about 35 tons burthen. She was called the *Calypooiah*. Jack Warner did the "calking," paying and rigging. Warner was a young Scotchman with a good education, which he never turned to any practical account. He ran away from school in the "Land o' Cakes," and took to the sea, where he picked up a good deal of knowledge pertaining to the sailors' craft.

I recollect one day when Jack, with a kettle of hot pitch, and a long handled swab, was pitching the hull of the *Calypooiah*, he was accosted by an "uncouth Missourian," who had evidently never seen anything of the kind before, with an inquiry as to his occupation. Jack responded in broad Scotch, "I am a landscape painter by profession, and am doing a wee bit of adornment for Capt. Cooke's schooner."

In the month of August, 1844, we had launched and finished the *Calypooiah*, and went upon a pleasure excursion to the mouth of the Columbia. The crew and passengers consisted of Capt Aaron Cook, Jack Warner, Jack Campbell, Rev A F Waller and family, W H. Gray and wife, A E Wilson, Robert Shortess, W H Raymond, E W Otis, M B Otis and J W Nesmith. There may have been others on board; if so, their names have escaped me. The after portion had a small cabin, which was given up for the accommodation of the ladies and children. Forward was a box filled with earth upon which a fire was made for cooking purposes. We had our own blankets, and slept upon the deck. The weather was delightful, and we listlessly drifted down the Willamette and Columbia rivers sometimes aided by the wind. Portland was then a solitude, like any other part of the forest-clad banks. There were then no revenue officers here under pretense of "protecting American industries," and no custom house boat boarded us.

In four days we reached Astoria, or Fort George, as the single old shanty upon the place—in charge of an old Scotchman—was then called. The river was full of fish, and the shores abounded in game. We had our rifles along, and subsisted upon those delicacies. There were then numerous large Indian villages along the margin of the river, and the canoes of the natives were rarely out of sight. They often came on board the *Calypooiah* to dispose of salmon. Their price was a bullet and a charge of powder for a fish.

The grand old river and its surroundings existed then in its natural state, as Lewis and Clarke found it forty years before. I believe that there was but one American settler's cabin upon the banks of the Columbia from its source to the ocean. That was on the south side of the river near Cathlamet, and belonged to Henry Hunt and Ben Wood, who were building a sawmill at that point.

On an island near Cathlamet some of us went ashore to visit a large Indian village where the natives lived in large and comparatively comfortable houses. They showed us some articles which they said were presented to them by Lewis and Clarke among which was a faded cotton handkerchief and a small mirror about two inches square, in a tin case. The corners of the case were worn off and the sides worn through by much handling. The Indians seemed to regard the article with great veneration and would not dispose of them to us for any price we were able to offer.

The only vessel we saw in the river was Her Brittanic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Modeste*, of 18 guns, under command of Capt. Thomas Baillie. We passed her in a long reach in the river, as she lay at anchor. We had a spanking breeze, and with all of our sails set and the American flag flying at our mast head, we proudly ran close under her broadside. A long line of officers and sailors looked down over the hammocks and from the quarter deck at our unpainted and primitive craft in apparently as much astonishment as though we were the *Flying Dutchman* or some other phantom ship come down from the moon to flaunt the stars and stripes upon the neutral waters of the Columbia.

At the time of which I speak we were a generation nearer the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 than we are now. Many of the survivors of both wars were then alive. Great Britain was the only country with which we had ever had any conduct of arms and the generation to which we belonged, particularly in the west, had been taught to look upon the "Britishers" as national enemies. Consequently we exulted not a little at showing the *Modeste* [illegible] national colors. Happily time—aided by social and commercial intercourse—have done away with our ancient prejudices and hatreds and it is to be hoped they will never be revived.

Arrived at Astoria we came to anchor—that is, if a huge basalt boulder, made fast to the end of a rawhide rope can be called an anchor. In the afternoon Mr Shortess and myself walked down to the point below Astoria—now [illegible] called Smith's point. The weather was calm and the sun shone brightly. While looking [illegible] the bar I observed a white spot upon the horizon and remarked to Shortess that it was a sail. He was unable to see it and said it could not be, as the annual ship of the Hudson Bay Co had arrived the previous June and none other was expected until next year. The longer we [illegible] the matter the more I became convinced that I was right. Shortess was [illegible] and to settle the matter I climbed up the top of a tall fir tree from whence I could see the hull of the vessel making in for Clatsop point. I remained in the tree watching the vessel and describing her course to Shortess, who insisted that she would run aground, as there was no channel so near the point. But she came safely in and the light wind failing she cast anchor about sundown.

The next morning we procured a canoe and boarded the vessel. We found her to be an old Belgian brig from Antwerp, and called the *Infatigable*. Father P J De Smet, whom I had several Catholic priests and sisters [illegible] brought [illegible] for the Catholic [illegible] in Oregon. There was not a person on board who had ever seen the mouth of the Columbia and they had no chart on board. They had worked up to the latitude of the river and with a flood tide and a light breeze drifted in over the bar. Father De Smet attributed the successful entrance to "Divine guidance." The profane I suppose would have called it the biggest sort of luck.

For several years Capt Cook, with his *Calypooiah*, did the principal part of the carrying trade upon the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers. [illegible] Champoeg. One was called the *Mogul* and the other *Ben Franklin*. The following is the advertisement of the line cut from the *Spectator*:

Passenger's Own Line—Mogul & B. Franklin.—We beg leave to tender our thanks to the public for the liberal support received during the last season, *particularly for the patronage* furnished by the passengers. The Mogul and Ben Franklin have just been shipped into the water after a thorough gumming, and intend to ply regularly between Oregon City and Champoeg the present season. The Boats will leave Champoeg on Mondays and Thursdays—from Oregon City on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the season, passengers or no passengers. As the proprietors intend as they always have done to keep the best boats on the waters above the falls they hope to receive a share of public patronage. N. Y. B. can have two passages free gratis for nothing. *My* The first Lieut will attend to all business in the absence of the Captain.

N. B.—A reasonable price will be paid for a quantity of good Gum. Oct. 1 1845—18tf

This line of boats, propelled by wind and oar, did the carrying business upon both the rivers. The transportation by land around the falls at Oregon City was done by Mr. Lorenzo Crawford, who came to Oregon in 1842, and resided for a year or two in old Yamhill county, where, like many other of our distinguished men he got his start. In the spring of 1845 Crawford came to Oregon City with a pair of black oxen and an old emigrant wagon, the result of his accumulations in Yamhill. He entered into some sort of a combination with Cook and Newell to monopolize the transportation business of the country. Crawford with his black oxen and old wagon not only did all the transportation business between the two lines of boats around the falls, but was actually the hack and dray company of Oregon City.

This trio of monopolists, with their great wealth in boats, wagon and black oxen, held as firm a grasp upon the carrying trade of the country and the portage at the falls as ever Leonidas and his Spartans did at that historic pass of Thermopylae, and nothing like it was ever known in this country until later and wealthier companies, aided by the power of steamers, held all the passes upon both rivers.

There are men now in this audience who, in the days of their youth, looked with admiration and envy upon that wealthy trinity of capitalists. It seems to me that I can now see Crawford as he strode along what are now the streets of Oregon City, clad in moccasins and skin suit, locks by the side of his black bovines, with his long buckskin revolver hanging over his shoulder to whack them up occasionally.

After two or three years enjoyment of this monopoly Cook, Newell & Crawford had accumulated a fortune and retired. Their [illegible] acquired wealth must have amounted to $500 or $600 in trade. I say trade, because there was no money in the country. It consisted of beaver skins, buckskins, wheat, shingles, hooppoles, salt salmon and sawlogs.

The *Calypooiah*, the *Mogul* and the *Ben Franklin*, with the black oxen and black emigrant wagons have long since disappeared, but they are still entitled to a place in our history as a medium by which our great internal commerce of to day had its origin. Subsequently Capt Charles Bennett built a keel boat that ran from the falls to Salem, and others built boats upon the lower rivers, all of which were displaced by the steamers, of which Judge Strong gave you an account two years ago.

The change that we have witnessed in our commercial facilities are only indications of the revolutions that have taken place in all our other industries as well as in our social relations, dress and mode of living.

Until the latter part of the year 1848, when we began to receive returns from the California gold mines, there was no money in circulation in the country. During the first five years of my residence in Oregon, three Mexican dollars was all the money that I received or handled. The provincial government issued paper money in payment of its liabilities, which was a legal tender for all public dues. I hold in my hand a five dollar bill issued and paid to me on the 28th day of December, 1847 in part payment of my per diem as a member of the legislature. It reads as follows:

$5 00 OREGON CITY, Dec 28th, 1847.
OREGON TERRITORY
Promises to pay to the order of J W Nesmith, five dollars with interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum from date.
WM K KILBOURN Treasurer.
No. 508. By N SMITH, Deputy.

This bill belongs to the same family, and is a legitimate descendant of the old continental money and the French assignat, and has irredeemable qualities that would cause the heart of a radical greenback inflationist to leap for joy and sing eternal praise to that money. I have carried it around in my pocket for about a third of a century, or to be exact, 32 years, 5 months and 17 days, and have arrived at the painful conclusion that it has no redeemer living. You, Mr. President, served in that legislature with me, and know how poor the perquisites were. Indeed, the whole contents of our treasury were not sufficient to tempt the cupidity of a modern statesman, but these were days long before the offices were organized."

I have made up my mind, Mr President, to present to you this valuable public security, to be deposited in the secure archives of our society. The day will come when its principal and interest will amount to a sum sufficient to erect a monument to each and every member of our society,—higher and more durable than that which crowns Bunker Hill,—and it is my wish that the proceeds be devoted to that purpose. Mr President, accept this munificent donation, and guard it as a sacred trust.

The business of the country was conducted entirely by barter. The Hudson Bay Company imported and sold many articles of prime necessity, to those who were able to purchase. Wheat or beaver skins would buy anything the company had for sale. But poor, wayworn emigrants, just arriving in the country, were as destitute of wheat and beaver as they were of coin. The skins purchased by the company were annually shipped in their own vessels to London, while the wheat was shipped to the Russian possessions on the north and to California to fill a contract that the Hudson Bay Company had with the Russian Fur Company.

A small trade in lumber, salt salmon, shingles and hooppoles gradually grew up with the Sandwich Islands, and brought in in return a limited supply of black and dirty sugar, in grass sacks together with some salt and coffee.

There being no duties collected upon importations into Oregon previous to 1849 foreign goods were comparatively cheap, though the supply was always limited [illegible] wherewith to purchase beyond the [illegible]. Iron, steel, nails, salt, coffee, tea, tobacco, powder and lead, and a limited supply of clothing and some calico and domestics were the principal articles purchased by the settler. The Hudson Bay Company in their long intercourse with the Indians had, from prudential motives, adopted the plan in their trade of passing articles called for out through a hole in the wall or partition. Persons were not allowed inside among the goods to make selection and the purchaser had to be content with what was passed out to him through the aperture. Thus in buying a suit of clothes, there was often an odd medley of color and size. The garments were all gotten up on the most magnificent proportions in regard to size. The settlers used to say that Dr McLaughlin, who was a very large man, had sent his measure to London, and all of the clothing was made to fit him. The buckskin shirts we used to buy came down to our heels, and the wristbands protruded a foot beyond the hand, and as Sancho Panza said of sleep, "they covered one all over like a mantle." They were no such cutty sark as Tam O'Shanter saw when peeping in upon the dancing warlocks of Alloway's auld haunted kirk.

A small sized settler purchasing one could, by a reasonable curtailment of the extremities, have sufficient material to clothe one of his children.

There was no importation of what is comprised in the term agricultural implements, beyond a few old fashioned and illy constructed English scythes, sickles and augurs, and the simpler indispensable tools used by a very primitive people. The grain was all cut with the cradle or sickle, bound in bundles, and tramped out in pens by horses or oxen, and winnowed by the breeze.

Plows, mouldboards and all excepting the cutting portion, known as the share, were constructed of wood, while harrow teeth were made of tough, seasoned white oak. Axes, chains and other tools of iron or steel consisted of the rough articles as they came from the hammer of not very expert blacksmiths.

The pioneer home was a log cabin with a puncheon floor and mud chimney, all constructed without sawed lumber, glass or nails, the boards [illegible] which [illegible] was manufactured [illegible] with the cheapest kind of coarse cotton [illegible] furnished the remainder. A white or [illegible] shirt was rarely [illegible] of great wealth [illegible] was obtained from the wild game [illegible] shirt and so on sort of [illegible] [illegible] opposite direction, so that when the wearer took up the breeches were in a constant struggle to sit down and [illegible].

The pioneers brought garden seed with them and much attention was paid to the production of vegetables, which with milk, game and fish, went a long way toward the support of the family. Reaping machines, threshers, headers, mowing machines, pleasure carriages, silks, satins, laces, kid gloves, plug hats, high-heeled boots, crinoline, bustles, false hair, hair dye, jewelry, patent medicines, railroad tickets, postage stamps, telegrams, pianos and organs, together with the thousand and one articles to purchase which the country is now drained of millions of dollars annually were then unknown, and our people had not reduced us to all these modern improvements and apparently made them necessaries, together with the rum mill, the jail, the insane asylum, the poorhouse, the penitentiary and the gallows.

Judge Burnett of California has recently written a book entitled "Recollections of an Old Pioneer." In giving his experience of pioneer life in Oregon, from 1843 to 1848, he says, "It was interesting to observe the influence of new circumstances upon human character. Among the men who came to Oregon the year I did, some were idle, worthless young men, too lazy to work at home and too genteel to steal, while some were gamblers and others reputed thieves. But when we arrived in Oregon, they were compelled to work or starve. It was a case of necessity. There were there no able relatives or indulgent friends, upon whom the idle could quarter themselves, and there was little or nothing for the rogues to steal. There was no ready way by which they could escape into another country, and they could not conceal themselves in Oregon.

I never knew so fine a population as a whole community as I saw in Oregon most of the time I was there. They were all honest, because there was nothing to steal; they were all sober because there was no liquor to drink; there were no misers, because there was nothing to hoard; they were all industrious because it was work or starve." Whether our primitive condition of poverty and virtue, enforced by the absence of temptation and the means of gratifying vice, was preferable to what we now enjoy I leave to others of a more enquiring turn of mind to determine.

Some misapprehension has, I conceive, existed relative to the self sacrificing character of the early missionaries who came to Oregon. My own observation of them was principally confined to the Methodist missionary station at The Dalles, and those of the Willamette valley. They were not the same sort of people who explore and develop the resources of a new country. They were hired and paid for their services by a wealthy society in the East, and sent here in comfortable ships. On their arrival they were provided with homes, food and clothing for themselves and families, and were exempt from the trials, privations and sufferings that fell to the lot of the poor immigrant, in his unaided struggle to support himself and family. Their ostensible object was to convert the Indians to Christianity, of which they made a lamentable failure. Large sums of money had been contributed by charitable people in the East for the benefit of the Indians, and great quantities of clothing and other articles had been donated for the same purpose. The clothing and goods were sold to the settlers and natives, and the only benefits conferred upon the Indians were opportunities to obtain by barter and trade, what the generous donors had intended as a gratuity. Before leaving the East I had read accounts in a New York missionary paper, of the most wonderful success of the Methodist missionaries in the conversion of the heathen in Oregon, and that at the Dalles of the Columbia, 1,000 of them had been brought to a knowledge of Christ, baptized and received into the church militant in *two days*. The account concluded with an appeal for more *material aid*, and urged the young people to sell their jewelry and turn the proceeds into the treasury of the Lord to aid his self sacrificing servants in far-away Oregon, to bring the benighted heathen to a knowledge of the gospel of salvation. After my arrival here I was surprised to find but one Indian—old Stephen of Dr Whitman's mission—who made any pretension to Christianity or practiced its precepts. In the neighborhood of the Mission we found the most abandoned Indians and worthless characters that we had anywhere met upon our travel. It was not entirely, perhaps, the fault of the missionaries themselves that their evangelical labors were not crowned with success, or there seems to be inherent difficulties in the incubation of the abstract doctrines of Christianity, in the minds of the untutored children of Nature.

On one occasion I attended service conducted by a missionary for the benefit of the Indians at the Willamette Falls. The old chiefs Yaloeus and Wanaxus, with Slacum, and other head men of their tribe, and about 300 of their people, were present. The sermon was preached in Chinook jargon, and consisted of an effort upon the part of the preacher to unfold to his benighted, filthy and half-naked audience, the mysteries of the plan of salvation. The poverty of the language did not admit of any elaborate presentation of abstract ideas or principles, the preacher dwelt strongly upon the efficacy of prayer and illustrated its benefits by pointing out the superior physical comforts enjoyed by the white people over the savages, in habitation, food and clothing, and told them that they might enjoy similar benefits by its practice. He then interrogated them as to whether they were willing to offer and receive the inestimable benefits to be derived from prayer. [illegible] Old Wanaxus responded in behalf of his people: *Nowitka, sah, [illegible]* Which, translated to English, was substantially, "Yes my friend, if you will give us plenty of blankets, pantaloons, flour and meat, tobacco and lots of other good things, we will pray to God all the time and all [illegible]." I went away impressed with the opinion that it was a difficult task to convince people of the necessity of making any provision for the next world, while they were too lazy and indifferent to provide for the common necessary wants of the present. It seemed to me difficult to make them comprehend the advent of original sin into the world and that they were liable to future punishment for Adam's transgression, while the question of vicarious atonement could not be brought within the grasp of their understanding. Indeed, I thought it a difficult matter for a man to be a Christian at all [illegible] with a blanket, a pair of pantaloons and a [illegible] for his stomach, with a comfortable place to sleep. In my humble judgment the [illegible] and perhaps [illegible] where, have made the conquest [illegible] to propagate [illegible] religion [illegible] and the sublime principles of the [illegible] with the most intelligent white people [illegible] Cortez and [illegible] the Gospel was thrust home at the point of the sabre and the lance. Barring the cruelty of Cortez and Pizarro's plan it was as rational as that adopted by the Methodist missionaries. Neither brute force nor the utterance of uncomprehended theories, are likely to convey to the untutored mind intelligent conviction upon abstract questions. It is my opinion that the Methodist missionaries conferred no benefit upon the natives. They were, however, of some advantage to the early [illegible] settlers [illegible] by which [illegible] parties were benefitted [illegible] the things that perished [illegible] claimed 640 acres of land including [illegible] the church. The claim of a principality caused the first litigation in Oregon between the [illegible] Pickett, who in 1845 located upon vacant land near the mouth of the [illegible] the Mission sought suit to oust him [illegible] [illegible] came here in 1844 to wind up the business of the Mission, a large amount of property was offered for sale and there were persons [illegible] settlers [illegible] had some means and [illegible] cattle, horses [illegible] and their property but [illegible] were prohibited from entering into competition. The church formed a close corporation and none but its members were permitted to bid upon property at the public sale. The property was sold [illegible] in the accumulation of the riches of this world, than they did in the cause of Zion, and the work of the Lord was not prospered among the heathen. The lasting benefits conferred by the Methodist missionaries on Oregon are now being felt by many poor people at The Dalles, whom the society in its attempt to rob [illegible] of their homes have involved in expensive and vexatious suits in their attempts to acquire title to and for which in their shadow of legal title and for which in their grasping avarice the society took, and received from the taxpayers of the nation twenty thousand dollars, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

Dr Warren Whitman, in charge of the Mission at Waiilatpu, in the Walla Walla valley, was not a regular clergyman, though he sometimes preached. He traveled with the immigration of 1843 from the Missouri frontier, to near the Snake river. I regarded him as a modest, unassuming man, and of great purity of character. He was of a powerful physical organization, and possessed a great and good heart full of charity and courage, and as utterly destitute of cant, hypocrisy, shams and effeminacy, and always terribly in earnest. While with us he was clad entirely in buckskin and rode upon one of those patient, long eared animals said to be without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. The Doctor spent much of his time in hunting out the best route for the wagons, and would plunge into streams in search of practical fords, regardless of the depth or temperature of the water, and sometimes after the fatigue of a hard day's march, would spend much of the night in going from one party to another to minister to the sick. While his moral example was of the highest character, he said more to us about the practical matters connected with our march than he did about theology or religious creeds, and I believe that his conduct among the Indians was of the same practical and useful character and that he was impressed with the necessity of teaching them habits of industry and economy, as the surest road to civilization and happiness.

The ungrateful wretches for whose benefit Dr Whitman spent long years of arduous toil and suffered great privations, rewarded him with cold blooded murder and mutilation. He fell in the very act of bestowing merciful charity to his assailants. One Indian was in front of him, attracting his attention by receiving medicine for his sick children, while a confederate stealthily approaching him in the rear, sent a tomahawk crashing through his brain. It has, as I think, been cruelly charged that the Roman Catholic missionaries instigated and procured the murder of Dr. Whitman and wife, together with the party of immigrants staying at his place. I have too much charity for human nature to believe that one set of civilized and educated men in the middle of the nineteenth century, devoting their lives to the benefit of their fellow men to say nothing of the restraints supposed to be imposed by the Christian religion, could be so far lost to all sense of right, justice and mercy as to cause the cruel murder of other men engaged in the same humane and charitable cause. If my charity to human nature has led me to a wrong conclusion in this matter, it may, perhaps, be attributed to the fact that religious zeal has not controlled my opinions. I know that Dr Whitman had cause to dread of the vengeance of the Indians long before it overtook him. I heard him, in the spring of 1845, express his apprehension upon that subject to Dr McLoughlin at Oregon City, and the latter agreed with him upon the danger of his situation, and advised him to come to the Willamette Valley. The relations that Dr McLoughlin bore toward the Catholic missionaries and the Indians, rendered it next to impossible that the Whitman murder could have been concocted between the Catholic priests and the Indians, without his knowledge, and all the world could not make me believe that every impulse of the heart of that great and good man would not revolt at the bare mention of such an atrocity.

Mr President, I turn from the brief mention of the most ruthless and cruel scene of slaughter that has ever cast its dark shadow over our own fair land, to the contemplation of more pleasant subjects.

We have with us to day the person whom, I think, is the oldest living pioneer in Oregon. The man who made moccasin tracks within the boundaries of Oregon before any other man now alive. I refer to GEORGE WARD EBBERT. He was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1810. In 1829 he went to St Louis, Missouri, and in March of that year went to the Rocky Mountains, in the service of Smith, Sublett and Jackson, Indian traders. The traders and trappers that year had their rendezvous at Pine Hole. Jedediah Smith, one of the partners, had two years previous, conducted a party of trappers south into the "Spanish country," as the Mormon settlements were then called, and failed to meet his partner at the rendezvous, as had been agreed upon, and Fitzpatrick was sent out to hunt Smith and his missing party. Smith in his wanderings had visited the bay of San Francisco, and ascended the Sacramento river, but finding no opening to cross the mountains going east, they bent their course to the coast, which they reached at the mouth of Rogue river, and proceeded along the beach to the Umpqua, where the Indians stole their ax—the only one they had, and which was indispensable to them in making rafts to cross the stream. They took the chief prisoner, and the ax was returned. Early the following morning Smith started in a canoe, with two of his men and one Indian, but during his absence the party became careless, and contrary to Smith's orders permitted a large number of Indians to come into camp. At a well given signal the Indians fell upon each white man, with war clubs and knives. At the moment of attack, one of the men—Black—was out of the crowd, and had just finished cleaning and loading his rifle, when three Indians jumped on him but he shook them off, and seeing all his comrades struggling on the ground and the Indians beating and stabbing them, he fired his rifle into the crowd, and rushed to the woods, pursued by the Indians, but fortunately escaped. He swam across the Umpqua and made his way northward, where, reduced to great distress by hunger and exposure, he gave himself up to the Tillamooks, near Cape Lookout. The Indians conducted Black to Vancouver where he arrived in August 1828 and supposed himself to be the only survivor of Smith's party of eighteen men.

Dr McLaughlin rewarded the Indians bountifully for bringing Black in. Subsequently Smith, John Turner and the other man came [illegible], who had been absent from the camp at the time of the attack, reached Vancouver. The remainder of the party were killed. Dr McLaughlin then sent an armed party of forty men [illegible] recovered $3,000 worth of Smith's beaver skins, and turned them over to him free of charge. Smith, Black and Turner, with the other survivors of the massacre started up the Columbia and Fitzpatrick—who as formerly stated—had been sent to hunt them, found them on Lewis Fork and conducted them to the rendezvous at Pine Hole in 1829. In the year 1836 Ebbert was sent by Tom McKay and Capt Thing, then partners in the Indian trade with an express from Fort Hall to Dr McLaughlin at Fort Vancouver. Ebbert was alone and near the salmon falls the Indians captured him and robbed him of his two [illegible] flint and steel they gave him [illegible] piece of blanket and [illegible] of a pony. On reaching the Grande Ronde, Ebbert found the Blue mountains covered with snow. He killed the old crowbait of a horse, and made a pair of snow shoes of the hide, upon which he [illegible] to keep him alive. He [illegible] band of Cayuse Indians upon the Umatilla river, who conducted him to Fort Walla Walla—now called Wallula, then in charge of Mr Pambrun, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who sent him in a canoe to Fort Vancouver where he delivered his letter to Dr McLaughlin and the next morning started back to Fort Hall. From this narrative you will observe that our friend Ebbert was within twelve miles of the spot where we now stand in the year 1836—44 years ago. Ebbert followed the nomadic life of the trapper until 1839 when he came to the Willamette valley and took up a claim near Champoeg and the next year settled upon his present farm in Tualatin plain, where he has since resided and has maintained the reputation of a good citizen and [illegible] of the Willamette river was at this humble [illegible] cabin, thirty seven years ago. [illegible] accompanied Joseph L. Meek [illegible] went from Walla Walla [illegible] He was absent more than a year, and paid his own expenses for which he never received any compensation. Of his companions of Ebbert [illegible] Joseph Gale of Union county; [illegible] of Yamhill county, Caleb Wilkins of Washington county, Dick [illegible] Cary and [illegible] now I believe in California.

There may be other survivors of those who were [illegible] and I shall be sorry if I have failed to [illegible] them. Among those who are [illegible] Robert Larrison, Doty, Meek, Turner, Craig, Thompson and others. I knew them all well, and I never knew a braver, more [illegible] patriotic set of men. They were the [illegible] sons of the west [illegible] criminal court, the poor house or the penitentiary. Half a century ago the trapping of beavers was as fascinating and nearly as remunerative as the digging of gold has since become and attracted a class of brave adventurous young men who stuck to the pursuit as long as the skin of the animal was valuable. The great demand for the skin of the beaver was for the purpose of making hats and ladies bonnets.

In olden times we [illegible] synonymous. The demand for [illegible] caprices of fashion which has [illegible] exerted a powerful influence [illegible] human affairs. One of the ostensible objects for which Charles II in 1670 granted the charter to the Hudson Bay Co was to obtain the skins of those innocent and sagacious little animals. Princes, dukes and earls formed the company and it is probable that royalty itself shared in the profits. Under the monopoly thousands of men with a semi military organization with headquarters in London were scattered over North America in quest of the beaver. Battles were fought, treaties negotiated, ships navigated stormy and dangerous oceans and small expeditions involving terrible expense and hardship, pursued the animal to strip him of his fine and glossy fur until the word "Beaver" became with those engaged in the pursuit, a sort of shibboleth, and the first steamer navigating the North Pacific and the lower Columbia was called the *Beaver*. The agent, perhaps impressed with the idea that the pursuits of this world would in some way be connected with their occupations in the next, ransacked England in quest of a chaplain whose name was Beaver; he was caught, and the Rev Herbert Beaver was shipped out to Fort Vancouver on the steamer *Beaver* to administer to the spiritual wants of those engaged in catching and skinning his namesake. An official report made to congress by the Hon Mr Pendleton in 1831 shows that in the year 1830 eighteen thousand beavers were caught by the Hudson Bay Company within that comparatively small district of country between the Columbia river and the northern line of California. Thus the little harmless amphibious quadruped that by using its teeth as a hatchet and its tail as a shovel, in damming up the mountain rivulets that have created the rich onion beds of Washington county, built forts and navies, supported armies, elevated man to the honors of the British peerage and to knighthood and paid for the consolations of religion.

But such hats and bonnets as were made from his fur, we shall never see or wear again; they were soft, elastic, and glossy, and shed water like the back of a duck, being so durable that a man or women required but one to last a lifetime and they often descended in the line of their usefulness from one generation to another. But the time came when the inventive genius of the Yankee found out a light, cheap, glossy, ephemeral substitute in brown paper and silk, out of which to manufacture plug hats, a half dozen of which are sometimes used up by a modern exquisite in a single season. The comfortable and durable honest old beaver hat has given way to the modern shams and the price of beaver skins have fallen to nearly nothing, and the trapper's occupation is gone. I have often heard the old trapper around the camp fire tell how they had caught from five to ten beavers in a single night the skins of which were as good as gold at $5 each. About twenty-five years ago a friend of mine returning to New York took with him some beaver skins to have a hat made, but in that great cosmopolitan city not a man could be found who could make a beaver hat so completely had silk supplanted the beaver that the construction of a beaver hat was among the lost arts. It is to be hoped that the march of modern improvements has not tended to deteriorate the brain to the extent that it has its covering.

At the commencement of his address I promised I should be discursive, and I think I have rambled about sufficiently to redeem that pledge; the subject has grown upon my hands until I feel that while I have left much unsaid I have already detained you too long.

I have in my possession a copy of a paper found among the manuscripts left by Dr McLaughlin. It was kindly furnished and presented to me by his descendants. I had intended reading it to you as a part of my address, but having already trespassed so long upon your patience I shall hand the document to the secretary of the society with my endorsement of the truth of all its statements that came within my own knowledge. I believe it to be the most valuable contribution to our archives that we have ever received from any quarter; and I desire to say what I believe all old pioneers will agree, that the statements of this paper furnish a thorough and complete vindication of Dr McLaughlin's acts and conduct and that the integrity of his narratives cannot be impeached by any honest testimony.

Mr President and Pioneers, this, in all probability, being the last time I shall be called upon to address you, the occasion is one that calls up some emotions of the heart. For more than a third of a century we have been associated together as neighbors and friends, sometimes in prosperity and often in adversity. Some of us made the long, dreary journey across the plains and rocky mountains together, destined to what was then an unknown land, and shared its dangers, toil and privations unknown to our descendants. Together, we have contributed our share to the building up of a great and prosperous state and it would be strange if men thus associated had not formed kindly attachments, which death alone can sever.

To-day as we look along our ranks we are sadly reminded of the number of good fellows who have fallen out and left their places vacant around our camp fire. They have [illegible] for the last time to the war whoop of the hostile savage and will never again respond to the call of the bugle. They will never again saddle up or mount guard to protect the encampment of helpless women and children. Their mission is ended and their rusty rifles with powder horns, shot pouches and bullet moulds hang unused upon the walls as sad mementoes [illegible] of those who have gone, permit me to refer to the pioneer who, seven years ago, delivered the first address to this society. I refer to George L. Curry. I made his acquaintance on the day of his arrival at Oregon City in 1846 and our friendly relations continued to the day of his death. He was an high minded, honorable, truthful gentleman, and he left the impress of his name upon the archives of our state.

I cannot close this address with a more fitting peroration than by reciting what he said to you in closing his address at our first reunion on the 11th day of November 1873. In speaking to and of the pioneers he said:

"No doubt a high regard will be cherished for them when they shall have passed away, to live again in the grateful stories of the thrilling incidents of our border and wilderness life. Few deeds will be found within the period of that pioneer rule which any one will care to have disclaimed or which will cause the least reproach. The Oregon pioneers were a class of men possessing the superior virtues which make a superior manhood. Already they have been distinguished by the higher honors—in the pulpit, on the bench, at the bar, as governors, as congressmen and senators. They did their work unostentatiously, but did it well, in leaving a broad and substantial foundation at least for the more complete and perfect work of those who were to come after them."

After music by the band Rev Geo. H Atkinson was introduced and spoke as follows:

The Pioneers of 1848.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Oregon Pioneer Association:—The year which we celebrate marks a truthful period for the Pacific northwest. 1848 was the turning point in our history. After [illegible] and fears had moved the people up to this date. There had been no recognition by congress. Laws had been enacted and accepted by the pioneers. Society had begun to organize in a few centers and public sentiment was respected but our nation had not recognized this small band of American citizens on her extreme frontier along the Pacific ocean until 1848. The earlier pioneers—the hunters and trappers, the missionaries and their wives and the immigrant families of settlers had found the path and opened the way hither, and offered safe and welcome home to all new comers. Great was their task and nobly they completed it.

They had organized the provisional government in 1843-4 on the American plan of equal rights and equal justice to every citizen, and had included all as citizens who were so held under state and national laws. They had ventured the experiment of self government as a duty, of self protection and not in disrespect or defiance of congress or the constitution. Having carried two thousand miles westward over the famous American deserts, and over the mountain ranges and still standing on American soil they wished no divorce from the home government but rather a stronger union with it. The fires of patriotism burned none the less brightly within them under the force of the [illegible] and painful tramp to plant and defend the flag of our nation on this Pacific frontier.

SPECIAL ENCOURAGEMENTS TO THE SETTLEMENTS

The boundary of Oregon—a year in dispute—was settled [illegible] by final treaty with Great Britain which [illegible] and [illegible] north and the crest of the Rocky mountains on the east and the Pacific ocean on the west [illegible] of the British crown [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay Co., [illegible] years has been reverse [illegible] the settlement of Oregon by Americans had begun to be slowly one by one, and family by family from the American domain—won by the heroic pioneer immigrants [illegible] to the British domain across [illegible] We were in 1848 left sole owners and [illegible] occupants of this extreme western possession of the United States.

THE COST

That courage and energy, hunger and thirst, toil and patience that cost to win this Pacific northwest have been put on record in previous addresses mostly before this society, during its past seven annual meetings. But the deeper and stronger lines of this record are still upon the memories and hearts of the living men women and children who made that dreaded journey over the plains or over the sea. We know the names of many of the men. We have omitted names of the pioneer women and children. We have perhaps lost beyond recall many of the names of those brave women wives and mothers and sisters who had the most to suffer and the most to lose on that [illegible] They had the least power for the march or for defence by the way. They were the most exposed and the most helpless. A broken and distressed family in 1844 is an example. A gentleman who came in the immigration of 1844, and also in that of 1848 relates that the captain ordered a halt at the Platte river to get a supply of buffalo meat. Some opposed the delay. But said Mr Sager, an emigrant with a wife and family of children, "I must stop. I have no meat." His wife, pale and sad, cared for the children. He hunted the buffalo on foot having no horse, became heated and worn out, and soon was taken with typhoid fever, died and was buried on Green river. His widow went on a while but sank under the burden of care and of traveling and and was buried on the Snake river. Others took the children on over the Blue mountains to Dr Whitman's that welcome resting and refreshing place for the immigrations and asylum for those in distress and home for orphans. Dr and Mrs Whitman took all those children into their family and cared for them as parents until they and part of the children were killed by the Indians Nov 29 1847. Why, I asked, did Mr Sager start with such small supply of food? The reply was: He like so many others seemed to have no idea how far it was to Oregon, or how hard the way. What more evidence this to expose a helpless family to starve on the plains. Yet were the truth known [illegible] little money [illegible] blamed a wife [illegible] this unknown [illegible] for its long and tiresome march.

ONE BRAVE WOMAN'S EXAMPLE

There were women on this yearly exodus who knew no fear and who quailed not, when attacked by savages. The McAllister family had reached the Deschutes river. The husband had forded the river with part of their effects. While absent three Indians attacked Mrs McAllister and tried to steal the remnant of food. She seized an ax, knocked down their leader and drove them away from the camp. The quiet heroism of the woman never shone brighter, than that of the first two in 1836. Mrs Whitman and Mrs. Spalding, the latter a frail consumptive lady who had to be borne in a wagon 1600 miles and who were the first white women that ever crossed the Rocky mountains. When J Meek saw them at the rendezvous he said: "These are emigrants whom the H. B. Co. cannot send out of Oregon." Hardly less heroic was that long horseback ride of Mrs C Eells, Mrs E Walker, Mrs W. H. Gray and Mrs A B Smith, in 1838 from the Missouri to the Columbia. The two latter who survive and honor us with their presence, know what women had then to endure, who came with their husbands to establish the Christian family among the Indian tribes.

How true hearted were those hundreds of wives and mothers who left the comforts of home in the west and risked all things to share the perils of the way with their husbands in the emigrations of 1843 which saved Oregon! How grandly their spirit rose above trials and losses and sickness and death. When men were stricken how bravely they drove on the teams, prepared the meals, and cared for the little ones. Hard and slow was the trip in 1844. Food failed. Strong men were starving. Cattle were dying. The danger was of snow in the Blue mountains. A winter in the Indian country without provisions or defense or shelter. Some fathers went ahead with only a gun in hand for game and a biscuit or two in pocket in hope of finding supplies and return for families. What a test of woman's courage was this to be left behind with the children, the broken team and small food supply! But they did not shrink from the burden.

The immigration of 1847 was stricken with sickness. Many died and were buried by the way. Mothers kissed their children for the last time far out on the plains and among the mountains, and there they lie in unmarked graves. Husbands and fathers lost their lives in the struggles with disease and the hardships of the way, and committed wives and children to strangers' care. Then many a woman rose up to do the work of man and bear the weight of the whole family. That was the year of the great massacre in which Dr Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, and many others fell, sending dismay among the settlers. Women then stood strong and nerved men to make defence and avenge the crime!

The immigration of 1848 found an easier way and made a shorter and safer journey. But as their long trains of wagons rolled over the Cascade mountains the tired look of women was the most noticeable feature. Men can bear dust, and heat, and thirst but how hard it is for women and little children to do it, cramped up in a low top wagon for months, or traveling on in the dust and grime all summer!

Our duty to the pioneer women of Oregon is at least to enroll the full name of every one on our list, and to begin now. Her deeds have been in silence! Her toil has never ceased! Her love and faith has never failed! Man owes to her his strength. She fired his courage, nursed his patience and cheered his hopes. If he won a crown as the founder of new states, she wove the golden chaplet which of right wreathes her own brow. Give respect, confidence and esteem to the pioneer women of Oregon from first to last. Write every name on your roll under its proper year. Hang them upon your walls, beside those of honored men!

Between them write the name of every son and daughter who came with them over the plains in dust and heat and thirst in fear of storms and in greater fear of the Indian foe. Write the names of the pioneer born children of Oregon whose first ideals of home were the log house, the rough bench, the mud chimney, the trails in the woods, the huge black stumps, the rude implements, the tin plates and tin cups, the scant clothing, and the few worn books. Let the full records be kept of what was early done and of what was borne to found American states on the Pacific coast.

THE HUNGER AND ITS DEMANDS.

It was a common saying that the immigrants after they arrived could not easily satisfy their hunger. They craved vegetables and ate not only carrots and turnips but potatoes also. I saw a young girl in 1848 peeling potatoes to boil, and eating them raw as we do apples. She had just come over the plains and could not wait for the potatoes to boil. Mountain air and the long tramp with meager diet had toned up worn out stomachs to relish and digest coarse, natural food and do the cooking all within. A gentleman who came in 1844 and returned in 1847, and came again in 1848 tells this story of eating. Their company had reached the Blue Mountains in Oct 1844. Many were hard pushed for daily food and had to live on less than half rations. He with another man started on trusting to their guns to find food. In 24 hours they found no game and had no bread. They waded through the snow on the mountains all day and late in the night without food. He shot twelve prairie chickens the next morning, and finding an Indian camp he traded an extra woolen shirt for a peck of potatoes. He borrowed a kettle, put in water, picked and dressed the twelve chickens and put them all in for a stew. As the savory odor rose one man drew out biscuits and a slice of ham, hidden in his pocket for a last resort, and put it in the stew. In a few minutes the other did the same saying "this will help to season it." The three sat down for a meal and did not rise until the entire contents of the pot were eaten. They thus had strength to go on to Dr Whitman's.

In those early days women did a great amount of cooking with few utensils. He saw a Mrs. Scott cook for sixteen men, having only one frying pan in which to make and bake all the bread and fry all the meat, and one tin bucket in which to boil or bake the beans and make the tea.

MOTIVES OF THE JOURNEY TO OREGON

Why did trains of emigrants annually leave the Missouri border for this region? The fur traders and their employes came for that business alone. The missionaries came to preach the Gospel to the Indians in obedience to the last command of the risen Saviour. Young men came for unknown adventures. Men in debt came with hope of better fortunes. Many sick and worn with the malarial fevers of the Mississippi valleys, came for health. Larger numbers, who could not raise funds and pay for land, even at $1 25 per acre, after the crash of 1837 and the wildcat bank schemes which flooded Michigan and other states with worthless paper had heard of Dr Linn's bill in the senate, proposing to give every family who would settle in Oregon a mile square of land, one half to the wife and one-half to the husband in fee simple to each. This was a strong motive to a landless and penniless family on the Missouri or Iowa border. Three hundred and twenty acres free was cheaply got by a four or five months' journey, so young men thought. It was sooner earned than it could be on the farm at $8 or $10 per month, as wages then rated. Some were tired of slavery and wished a home in a state forever free from it. Others hoped for more success in newer fields of politics. Others came for business and profit. Home missions, churches, schools, whatever would benefit community—temperance, virtue, the industrial mental moral and religious training of the young and the establishment of society upon sound principles by means of institutions of religion and learning,—these motives drew others hither. But above and beyond them all a mightier force stirred these people to cross the continent. As the Pilgrims, the Puritans, the Huguenots, English, Scotch Irish, French, Swiss, German, Dane, Norwegian, Swedes and Finns crossed the ocean to the New World so our pioneer population have an inborn passion to move to the new western regions. "Westward the star of empire takes its way" is the poetry of settlement and the prose of action.

THE ALARM

The immigration of 1848 were met by Col J Meek, messenger to Washington with the startling news of the massacre of Dr Whitman and family, and the war begun by the settlers to punish the Indians. This alarm was quieted by the cooler reports of [illegible], Meek's companion. After that their journey was more quickly and comfortably made than that of previous companies. One hundred and sixty wagons with an estimated number of 800 persons rolled into Oregon in early autumn. The immigration of 1848 had friends in Oregon providing for their safe journey. The soldiers from the valley who had enlisted in the Cayuse war went out on the road to clear the way of danger from Indians. All their families came in unharmed and found quiet homes in the country, or hurried off to the newly found gold fields of California. We may call 1848 the year of peace and its pursuits. New farms were opened on the prairies and the fields of grain and vegetables in early summer in a few chosen spots on both sides of the Willamette for 100 miles south [illegible] harvest. [illegible] was asked for a night's lodging on a July evening in 1848 by an immigrant of that year who had come by sea [illegible] the Horn [illegible] the plains across. The welcome was heartily given. The next morning after the frugal meal the host said [illegible] "Come out and see my garden truck. I've got a right smart chance of potatoes, cabbage [illegible] and wheat." Truly it was [illegible] only eight months in Oregon—house up, crops in and well on to maturity, fields fenced and [illegible] signs of plenty. That farm was a type of others and a sign of what any man or family could do. Thirty two years have passed without failure of harvest on that farm or any other in our state or under these genial and healthful skies.

GOLD MINES OF 1848

The Mexican war was closed, the treaty of peace was signed, California was ceded to the United States and the gold mines were discovered within the year 1848. Events so important opened a new era for our coast and our immigrations. Oregon was cast into the shade by the brilliant prospects of California. But deep and solid foundations were laid for the growth of this state. The mines diverted the pioneers. The news aroused them as the storm raises the waves of the sea. They yoked their teams and started over the hitherto impassable mountains. Guides failed them, yet they pushed on, cut their way through, found and dug the gold and returned to invest it. Barns and houses were built, new farms opened, new mills built and new signs of prosperity appeared. Evidence of permanence.

After the discovery of gold and rush to the mines an officer of the H. B. Co remarked to me: "This gold will prove a curse. This country will become like [illegible] Americans will go down [illegible]" My reply was that the American [illegible] will rise above all such evils and win the victory over all foes."

The provisional government had won success. Congress had ratified its chief provisions in the organic act of Aug 14 1848 by which a territorial government was established over us. The fact that the news of the discovery of gold [illegible] was brought to us by the [illegible] schooner [illegible] for supplies marks the formal admission of Oregon by congress to territorial rights and to representation in congress.

No higher tribute could have been paid [illegible] fitness of Americans for the duties of self government than the act of congress of August [illegible] which ratified [illegible] the Oregon provisional government [illegible] made and executed by the pioneers [illegible] more than four years. It was the judgment of the whole nation, expressed by its representatives that Americans can be trusted to plant the standard of freedom on any spot, and [illegible] under its flag all friends of human rights. The Fourth of July celebration in 1848 at Oregon City was a hearty pledge of fellowship with all parts of this great republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A second proof of the dawning era of permanent growth and prosperity was the actual grant of [illegible] acres of land to every family on proof of residence thereon and confirming every claim taken and held under the provincial government. This national act honored the forecast of Dr. Linn who had proposed it years before and [illegible] the faith of the pioneer settlers. It set the tide of immigration more strongly toward this coast, and began to fill the gold mining and agricultural and lumber regions with a thrifty, busy and industrious population. The great Pacific Mail Steamship Company organized and sent around Cape Horn its pioneer coal ships and steamers. The transport of mails passed from private hands to the government; and the time was reduced from 12 months to 2 months for answers [illegible] Goods and passengers were hurried along to New Orleans and New York in the same short dispatch of two months.

While the men of business were laying and executing large plans for the Pacific coast, Lane, the newly appointed Gov of Oregon, was sent in haste in 1848 over the southern route, New Mexico and Arizona with a small escort. Meanwhile Col Loring with a regiment of U. S. soldiers was ordered in 1848 to Oregon and was preparing for the trip. The [illegible] were also in 1848 appointed by President Polk and ordered thither to aid in establishing the territorial government and the courts.

Thus in 1848 under the strong hand of the nation the machinery of legislation and the execution of law was made ready to our hands among us, and Oregon thus rose from the position of a humble colony of adventurers to the power of a co ordinate member of the Federal Union. Thereafter no hand was lifted against her, no voice whispered disparagement [illegible] provision for public education [illegible] act of congress of August [illegible] which granted the 16th and 36th sections of every township and [illegible] an irreducible fund the interest of which [illegible] be devoted to public schools, was a grant as large as that [illegible] the 16th [illegible] framed [illegible] of 1787 [illegible] the [illegible] ern territory [illegible] Those [illegible] higher [illegible] have [illegible] fame. That grant [illegible] the territory included in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana about [illegible] miles [illegible] the schools [illegible] became the [illegible] proportionate [illegible] every [illegible] thereafter to be formed out of the [illegible] main.

It opened the way for the grant of [illegible] acres of [illegible] amount [illegible] states [illegible] since 18[illegible] 579,560 acres [illegible] territories [illegible] instead of [illegible] acres as per the [illegible] of 1787. This [illegible] 600,000 acres [illegible] fund for the education of the youth [illegible] as a sacred trust [illegible] now existing or yet to be [illegible] to all future [illegible] 1848, of an Oregon [illegible] sent as member [illegible] this double gift [illegible] territory. He prepared [illegible] bill by [illegible] Senator Benton and [illegible] It put the great [illegible] education [illegible] state and [illegible] impress. In the year [illegible] academy [illegible] Forest Grove [illegible] Clarke a missionary of 1840 [illegible] claim to the [illegible] Mr Clarke and [illegible] Tha Brown [illegible] widow [illegible] immigration [illegible] orphan school [illegible] to its care. The [illegible] plan of Rev [illegible] Baldwin, D. D. [illegible] the American [illegible] society under the [illegible] of that [illegible] cured aid and [illegible] and its alumni [illegible] position [illegible] thousand [illegible] zens also in the [illegible] in the offices [illegible] upon the bench [illegible] early planting [illegible] many other [illegible] colleges to [illegible] permanence [illegible] A fourth [illegible] Oregon [illegible] Slavery [illegible] into every [illegible] was thrust [illegible] Slaves were brought and held [illegible] but the spirit [illegible] pioneers [illegible] provisional [illegible] slavery was [illegible] Oregon people [illegible] hand that [illegible] for public [illegible] U. S. senate [illegible] whether [illegible] should [illegible] Oregon [illegible] sharp [illegible] between [illegible] Messrs Benton [illegible] Corwin and Collamer [illegible] and Foote Davis [illegible] parties [illegible] adjournment [illegible] delay [illegible] was spent in [illegible] speeches for freedom [illegible] last hour victory [illegible] gon was dedicated [illegible] accord with [illegible] wishes of [illegible] Their new [illegible] Pacific [illegible] It their [illegible] government [illegible] all bore the [illegible] region from [illegible] had won it for [illegible] a home for [illegible] some of the stricken human [illegible] slave states [illegible] to travelers [illegible] the colored [illegible] was counted [illegible] owned the color [illegible] The colored man George Bush [illegible] fitted out several teams [illegible] commanded a respect [illegible] near Olympia.

Congress could hardly [illegible] what [illegible] had done [illegible] their heroism [illegible] record [illegible] home so [illegible] sure by excluding [illegible] filled and sealed Aug [illegible] Oregon, California [illegible] region [illegible] mountains to the Pacific [illegible] for the right [illegible] race. The [illegible] California was admitted as a free state [illegible] the victory of 1848 [illegible] Oregon [illegible] have been on the [illegible] dead. They [illegible] slave brought [illegible] crest of the [illegible] snow peaks [illegible] mighty rivers [illegible] trees [illegible] shores of America [illegible] throbbing billows [illegible] hour [illegible] unceasing [illegible] to the Southern pole [illegible] human freedom and [illegible] rights around.

Pioneers of 1848—Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] year we celebrate is memorable [illegible] of assured homes in Oregon [illegible] close of the Mexican war [illegible] annexation of California, Nevada [illegible] and New Mexico [illegible] discovery of gold [illegible] of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and the [illegible] Isthmus commerce and immigration [illegible] memorable for the [illegible] gold placers and that spread over [illegible] and south over Europe and Asia also [illegible] for the act of congress [illegible] Oregon providing us a government [illegible] tection and means of [illegible] American flag [illegible] rural [illegible] plans for this [illegible] for awakened [illegible] of men to do and to dare [illegible] the Cayuse war, in which a few [illegible] pioneer soldiers [illegible] the wagon [illegible] and over a mountain precipice [illegible] California and memorable for the spirit of freedom.

PIONEERS OF OREGON

Great deeds mark honored names [illegible] of Oregon [illegible] women [illegible] country. They [illegible] what the coast traders [illegible] what the [illegible] who the first band of settlers [illegible] right to keep in mind that [illegible] across the mountains to save Oregon [illegible] recall the men who brought [illegible] plows and sickles and tools to [illegible] that were mightier than forts [illegible] It is right to [illegible] nor the men [illegible] and wisdom to form a provisional [illegible] the men who framed the Oregon [illegible] and education.

It was yours to find the path across the [illegible]

[Concluded on Eighth Page]

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B. P. E[illegible]
Sec[illegible]

The

WEDNESDAY

COM

Delivered
Hall

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 16 1880

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

Delivered by Judge Deady at St Helen's Hall on Wednesday June 9, 1880

Rt Rev Sir Teachers and Graduates of St Helen's Hall, and Ladies and Gentlemen —When asked by the rector of St. Helen's Hall to make an address upon this occasion I hesitated and accepted with reluctance. Not that I lacked appreciation of the compliment contained in the request but because I feared that I could not take the time for preparation demanded by the character of the occasion and the audience [illegible] attend the graduating exercises of [illegible]

However I ha[illegible] I could [illegible] the circumstances [illegible] for a few moments [illegible] give you the result. What I have [illegible] suggested by the fact that this school is [illegible] man['s] work to the [illegible] of woman and the indirect benefit [illegible]

A wise man has said— Let me make the songs of a people and I care [not] who makes their laws — and with equal truth might he have said—Let me educate the women of a country and I care not who educates the men

The simple hearty folk song is the natural nursery and expression of those feelings and sentiments which give the primary impulse and lasting direction to that public opinion that ultimately makes and unmakes all laws

So, the proper education of woman is the natural and sure means of forming and maintaining in the family and society a well spring of pure refined and noble sentiments and aspirations which in their effects may be likened to a moral and esthetic atmosphere that imparts a corresponding tone and character to the thoughts and lives of men—the sons and brothers who may grow up within its saving influence and effect

In all ages of the world—from the days of Pericles and the Gracchi to those of Washington and Bonaparte—the pen of the historian and biographer has delighted to record the story of the direct and far reaching effects which have resulted from the inspiring and controlling influence of woman as mother wife and friend upon the character and conduct of man

How often it appears that one who has in some way become favorably distinguished in life has gotten the impulse and aspiration that has given strength and direction to his conduct, from the teaching and example of a mother

Years ago one of America's gifted daughters—sometimes called the American Hemans —in an ode to the mother of Washington written upon the laying of the corner stone of a monument to her memory referring to the part the mother—

"Who nobly reared Virginia's Godlike chief —

had in the character and life of her great son beautifully said —

For the might that clothed
The 'Pater Patriæ —for the glorious deeds
That make Mount Vernon's tomb a Mecca shrine
For all the earth—what thanks to *thee* are due
Who mid his elements of being wrought
We know not—Heaven can tell.

With some exceptions among the Jews and early Romans the general condition of woman before the Christian era, was one of mere servitude and sensuality she was not treated otherwise than as man's slave or toy and was hardly considered in any other light than as his mere possession But with the advent of Christianity, a new life dawned upon her With its growth and reception throughout the civilized world her relations to man and society have become vastly changed for the better

The Son of God having humbled himself to be born of a woman and even condescended to dwell on earth in brotherly equality with the sisters of Lazarus, it was not possible that she should continue to be regarded among his disciples and followers as a mere drudge or plaything

In that charming rehabilitation of the early half of the sixteenth century in England entitled "The Household of Sir Thomas More" the famous chancellor gives expression to this same thought. Conversing with his daughter, Margaret, upon the subject of woman he said, in the quaint language of the time —

"Twas our Lord *Jesus* raised up women and showed kindness unto em and they've kept their Level in the Main ever since.' And a noted divine of the present day has said

"Women are a new race, recreated since the world received Christianity '

During the 1800 years that have elapsed since that memorable event woman's position has fluctuated with the progress of civilization and refinement, but on the whole the movement in favor of her recognition as a responsible being with individual rights and duties has been steadily onward and upward

Under the influence and teaching of the Gospel woman was lifted out of comparative darkness and obscurity into light and distinction and soon exchanged the degradation and nothingness of polygamy for the elevation and individuality of Christian marriage and motherhood

During what is sometimes called the long night of the middle ages the Christian sisterhoods over and above their spiritual purpose and discipline furnished woman not only a safe refuge from the violence and other evils incident to that period of comparative social anarchy, but many opportunities and facilities for individual exertion attainments and distinction.

Music painting, needle work including the legendary and historic tapestry, care for the sick and unfortunate and the humbler arts of spinning and weaving furnished self supporting labor etc young employment and philanthropic vocation to the humblest woman in the land The Lady Abbess—the female ruler and head of a sisterhood—was a person of unusual distinction and power She was blessed and inducted into office by the bishop and was herself entitled to use the insignia of the Episcopal office—the ring, the cross and the crosier In many a cloister of this period there lived women of unusual attainments strength of mind and beauty of character whose labors and lives redounded not only to the progress of civilization but the glory and honor of their sex.

Early in this period there came into Central Europe and thence to Great Britain, from the forests of Germany, a people who were distinguished for their respect for woman and who honored chastity not less than valor. From among them arose the institution of chivalry — the brightest feature of Teutonic civilization Its governing principle was the sentiment of honor Indirectly it did much to inspire a profound respect and tender care for woman. The knight who had vowed devotion to Our Lady — 'the mother of God —was therefore under more than an ordinary obligation to consider her sex on earth as especially entitled to his regard and protection Even the extreme woman's rights woman," Lady Psyche is forced to admit that—

" Than some respect, however slight was paid
To woman * * * * * * *
* * then commenced the dawn, a beam
Had slanted forward, falling in a land
Of promise fruit would follow.

But the world has changed since the days of chivalry and its methods are not now what they were then The law has taken the place of the sword the advocate has superseded the knight contract has taken the place of status and tradition and utility of usage the din of commerce has drowned the voice of glory and the love of gain incites more than the desire of fame, the cloister and the tournament have given place to the open school the factory the exposition and the cattle show and a highly organized society, resting more or less directly upon public opinion has superseded or modified the personal or hereditary rule of the strongest or best born.

But it is within the last few years and particularly in the United States, that the greatest change has taken place in the condition of woman

Notwithstanding her marriage, she is practically secured by law in her rights of person and property Colleges and schools have been established and are maintained for her special benefit. The schools of medicine have opened their doors to her, and the propriety and fitness of her being engaged in healing the sick is generally admitted Everywhere the control and management of important and valuable charities are given to her In literature and art she is free to do what she can and is generously welcomed to any rank that she may attain and that this is often the first the names and fame of Sarah Siddons, Charlotte Cushman Jenny Lind, Rosa Bonheur, Harriet G Hosmer George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte Elizabeth Barrett Browning and many others fully attest. Many fields of pleasant and profitable labor heretofore exclusively occupied by man are now fully thrown open to her The training and instruction of the young has been very generally committed to her with beneficial results. It is said that within the past fifty years more books have been written by woman and *about* woman than in all the prior ages of the world put together

Even the throne of the greatest empire in modern times has been filled for more than forty years by a woman whose good name and fame as queen, wife and mother is very justly the glory of her subjects and the pride of the English speaking people in all the world While here and there some adventurous spirits have even dared

"To leap the rotten pales of prejudice
Disyoke their necks from custom and assert
None lordlier than themselves but that which made
Woman and man.

But we of the present generation have no right to pride our ourselves on this account as being comparatively more just, liberal or intelligent than those who have gone before us In the mental and moral world as well as the physical the period of preparation and growth necessarily precedes that of fruition In both there is a seed time as well as harvest—"first the blade then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear" So the present movement in favor of enlarging the civic and social rights and privileges of woman which some enthusiastic people seem to think they have just now set on foot, is but a later if not a final phase of that general movement for the freedom and independence of the individual from the control and direction of others that constitutes the distinguishing feature of modern civilization and had its origin at least as far back as the sixteenth century—the day spring of modern society

Neither are the changes and effects involved in and incident to such a movement unmixed with evil and inconvenience In all movements involving changes in the moral and social order there is a class of persons whose sincerity enthusiasm and aggressiveness naturally place them in front and apparently in the lead But unfortunately such persons are often ill informed eccentric reckless one-sided and opinionated, and thereby mistakes absurdities and extravagances are committed and proclaimed which terrify or disgust the timid and conservative and the present agitation concerning the true sphere and vocation of woman and her right to choose her path through life is by no means an exception to this rule

But good and evil are seldom found unmixed in this world and it is not the part of wisdom to oppose or reject the former because of the accidental or temporary presence of the latter

When the fogs are rising from the surface of the earth they often assume fantastic and grotesque shapes and sometimes disclose ugly and repulsive features in the landscape but in time truth like the sun will dispel the mist and make all clear and it may be beautiful in the end But while it is evident that with the improvement of the race and the growth of individual freedom man and woman will grow more and more alike it is not possible nor desirable that they should ever become the same As the Laureate poetically but profoundly states the case—

For woman is not undevelopt man
But diverse could we make her as the man
Sweet love were slain [illegible] this
Not like to like but like in difference
Yet in the long years liker must they grow
The man be more of woman she of man
He gain in sweetness and in moral height
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world
She mental breadth nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind
Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words

At the present every one seems to be alive to the importance of physical and mental improvement The strife is [illegible] excel in the arts and sciences [illegible] But the great [illegible] the world is in [illegible] power The schools educate the mind but not the soul Commerce with the world develops the physical energies [illegible] enlightens the understanding [illegible] but does not purify the heart.

But more [illegible] than what his affections make him He [illegible] the beliefs of his heart, and his mind is moulded by the same influence The moral nature of woman is superior to that of man It has been well said of her that she was designed by God as the preserver of infancy the teacher of childhood and the inspirer or helper of man's moral nature Thackeray says Women are pure but not men. Women are unselfish but not men Goethe says, The society of women is the element of good manners and the author of the Household of Sir Thomas More makes his daughter after rescuing the head of her murdered father from the point of the pike on London bridge without the help or countenance of man save that of the chancellor's poor fool say I doe think Men for the most Part be cowards in their Hearts * * * *moral* cowards Here and there we find one like *Fuller* and like *Socrates* and like * * * this and that one I mind not their Names just now but in the Main methinks they lack the moral Courage of Woman

Blair the distinguished Scottish divine and rhetorician of the last century said The prevailing manners of an age depend more than we are aware of or are willing to allow on the conduct of women this is one of the principal things on which the great machinery of human society turns. Those who allow the influence which female graces have in contributing to polish the manners of men would do well to reflect how great an influence *female morals must also have upon their conduct*

Man's lack of moral power and motive may be aided by association with woman as his co-worker, companion and friend But to enable her to sustain this relation to him with the most effect she must be prepared by mental and moral discipline —by education of both the mind and heart—to stand beside him in the walks of life whether high or low as his faithful comforter and counsellor —in short to become what the Almighty declared was the purpose of her creation— an *helpmeet* for him

To aid in fitting woman to accomplish this purpose and to enable her to discharge as best she may the important duties and responsibilities which modern society is fast devolving upon her, whether as wife and mother or otherwise I suppose this school was established and is now maintained Certainly no higher or worthier calling can engage the attention or employ the abilities of any one.

Probably but few persons in this assembly have considered what this school has accomplished in this community and how the good training and cultivation it has given to many of the young women of the country has resulted in the improvement and elevation of others who have never been so *fortunate* as to enter its portals

The true test of a good school that is a place where principles are taught and duties inculcated as well as lessons conned and learned is that its pupils are thoroughly imbued with its spirit and impressed with the value and soundness of its teachings and discipline and are therefore in a greater or less degree its advocates and missionaries wherever they go And whatever else may be said of this school I am not mistaken when I say that it has had such an effect upon the greater number of those who have found their way within its walls.

St. Helen's Hall was established in 1869 Its origin is due to the foresight and enterprise of the Bishop of the Diocese aided by the liberality of generous friends of the undertaking both here and elsewhere. It has ever since maintained an uninterrupted and useful existence substantially without endowment or other support than the income derived from tuition

For this remarkable success it is chiefly indebted under God to the superior attainments character and devotion of its teachers. With scarcely an exception the faculty have been composed of learned and highly cultivated Christian women, and if it is permissible where all have done well to name those who are especially worthy of praise they are Miss Mary B Rodney the principal Miss Lydia Rodney the vice principal and Miss Lydia H Stackler Mrs Mary B Clopton and Miss Clementina Rodney To these five ladies whose qualifications and fitness for their respective positions will compare favorably with any in the United States, the people of this city, and in truth this northwest coast are under great obligation for the faithful and intelligent care and labor they have bestowed upon the training and learning of the girls sent to this school

I take the more pleasure in paying them this slight tribute because I well know that the office of a teacher however honorable and useful is too often a very thankless and unprofitable one When the hearts of fond parents swell with pride at the sight of an accomplished daughter receiving the recognition and admiration due to her character and attainments how seldom do they think of the laborious and tedious hours upon hours of instruction expostulation and precept that a devoted teacher has bestowed upon this superb creature in order to make her what she is

Since the establishment of this school there have been 629 different pupils in attendance upon it drawn from all parts of the state and adjoining territories and the average yearly attendance has been not less than 150 The graduates—the polished corner stones of the temple—including the class now before us, number 37

Through these latter particularly she lives and is felt in the busy world beyond her quiet precincts. Wherever one of them goes in some degree, the intelligence refinement and Christian morality of St Helen's Hall goes with her and is in turn communicated to her associates and surroundings In time we may hope it will fall to the lot of some of them to take up this work where those now in charge shall have laid it down and so keep it abreast of the world Already they are engaged as teachers in the school and it is pleasant to contemplate an unbroken succession of her own daughters filling the chairs of St Helen's far into the future In these ways the good seed is 'sown beside all waters" and the grain of mustard becometh a tree so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof

More than once, in speaking of this school, I have heard persons of taste and discernment from abroad remark that in passing through the country they had readily recognized the pupils of St. Helen's Hall by their manners—by that indescribable something which indicates that a person has not only mastered the text books but has kept good company

And now as an incident of this noble work but one of no trifling significance we are assembled here to manifest our respect for those who are engaged in carrying it on and to greet and welcome these young women who have successfully pursued the prescribed course of study and are about to receive the honor of the institution as their reward.

To day the ninth class graduates from this school. They stand before us with eager hearts and longing eyes on the threshold of the great world upon which they are about to enter Doubtless their hopes are high and justly so but dashed it may be, with touches of sadness at the thought of a final separation from this scene of their youthful labors trials, joys and triumphs Comparatively their season of study and preparation is past and that of action achievement and enjoyment is come For them this day is the point of time that sharply divides the past from the future

Maidens of St. Helen's and graduates of 1880 Just passing from youth to womanhood—

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,'

the sparkling laughing brook of youth now merging into the deep expanded river of womanhood —we heartily congratulate you upon the success which has crowned your labors We sincerely hope that in your journey through the world you may realize your fondest expectations and that the sunset of life may be as calm and serene as the opening is bright and promising. But whatever may be your future condition or fortune above all things let your conduct and deportment always justify the beautiful and exalted motto of your Alma Mater '*That our daughters may be as the polished corners of the temple* But the duties and responsibilities of life are not ended with your school days. Indeed they are then only fairly begun Among them let me remind you is the obligation you are under to let your light so shine as to reflect honor and credit upon those who have so faithfully devoted themselves to your culture and education while here

' Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto them '

Consider yourselves commissioned to bear the bright standard of St. Helen's Hall wherever you go and to commend it to the good will of others by lives replete with the virtues and graces inculcated here

Forget not the expressive motto of your class *High be our thoughts*

Thought is the source and parent of action Our thoughts give color and tone to our daily walk and conversation

Thought is deeper than all speech Your thoughts may be high in the true sense of that word however humble or obscure your position in life and they may be low—very low—although you roll in wealth or stand upon the very topmost round of fortune's ladder The companionship of high thoughts will help to keep you above the mean low and selfish things of this world. Nay it will do more—it will help to fix your hopes and affections above and beyond this mortal life—upon the life immortal and beyond the skies Yes high be your thoughts

Too low they build who build beneath the stars

Remember also—and this I conceive to be one of the chief reasons for your education—that it is woman's mission to elevate and purify the manners and morals of her brother man Whatever or wherever you may be you will have abundant opportunity and occasion to discharge this duty In truth, the whole life of a woman in modern society is a continual and effective influence over that of man. The force and far-reaching effect of your daily conduct and example is beyond estimate.

Example is a living law whose sway
Men more than all the written laws obey

A random thought a word let fall unstudied from the heart, a whisper on the tumult thrown though little are the first have been mighty at the last

And now with the beautiful words of Keeble, full of tender but profound thoughts on this subject, I bid you God speed and close

We scatter seeds with careless hand
And dream we ne'er shall see them more
But for a thousand years
Their fruit appears
In weeds that mar the land
Or healthful store

The deeds we do the words we say—
Into still air they seem to fleet
We count them ever past
But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS

Number 11

In Mr Watkinds report for 1876 the expenditure amounts to $47,503 10 see pages 3 and 10 The average number of prisoners is not reported but as there were 115 at the commencement and 104 at the end of these two years the average would be 108 This would be at the rate of $[illegible] per quarter Taking the present expenditures of $4 964 [illegible] for an average of 180 convicts as a fair basis the necessary expenses of maintaining the penitentiary from 1874 to 1876 was $18 468 20 and the balance amounts to $30 840 79 or if it is charitably conceded again that owing to Mr Watkinds ignorance and imbecility it would cost the state as much to support 108 convicts under Watkinds as it would cost to support 180 under a competent and honest superintendent and the actual steal amounts to $15 195 11

In the matter of Earnings this report is very meagre and unsatisfactory We are left to speculate on the number of yards of brick dirt thrown up ready for use and the cost of throwing up the same nor have we any means of ascertaining the amount of grubbing done nor the estimated value thereof There is a Watkindish allusion to Hons J N Dolph and T McF Patton who it seems took exceptions to some of his peculiar methods of manipulating public funds, but that allusion possesses no statistical value.

From September 1876 to February 10, 1877, the end of Mr Watkinds career as superintendent of the penitentiary, I do not find any printed report in the archives of the state and as I am dealing with facts of public notoriety only I will not compile from his books Mr Burch in his report for 1878 on page 5, says "Upon taking charge of the prison on the 18th day of February, 1877 I receipted to the former superintendent for 93 convicts The number in the prison, September 1 1876 was 104 This would represent an average of 98 convicts for those five months and 18 days ' On page 9 Mr Burch continues The balance of the appropriation remaining on hand at the time of my appointment was about $28,000 out of the $40 000, appropriated This would show Watkinds expenditures for these 5 months and 18 days to be $12 000 This would be at the rate of $6 429 60 per quarter At the present rate of expenditures the cost of maintaining 98 convicts for those 5 months and 18 days would have been $4,488 50 leaving unaccounted for $7 511 50, or if we again assume that it would cost the state as much to keep 98 convicts under Watkinds' management as to keep 180 under a competent and honest superintendent, the actual steal for these 5 months and 18 days is $3 756

In his report on page 9 Mr Burch says On taking charge of the prison I found many repairs necessary, owing to usual wear and tear A large number of blankets were necessary not only to replace those worn out but for the comfort of the large increase of number during the time included in this report It was necessary to entirely refurnish the kitchen, repair the building in many places replace many worn out farm implements and supply all kinds of farm and garden seeds except the item of oats and again, on page 12 "Heretofore it has been the practice to keep a large number of the men heavily shackled to prevent escapes which rendered them unfit for manual labor, injuring their constitution and holding them as it were, by brute force.' Comment on this is unnecessary I merely cite it for the benefit of those humanitarians who are shocked at the cruel and inhuman treatment of the convicts under the present administration The total loss which the state has sustained in the maintenance of its convicts by the perfidious treachery which culminated in the six years, five months and eighteen days superintendency of W H Watkinds may be summarized as follows

From 1870 to 1874	$97 57[illegible] 29
From 1874 to 1876	15 195 11
From 1876 to 1877	3,756 00
Amounting in all to	$116,528 40

The average number of convicts in the penitentiary during that period was 98 and it will be remembered that I have allowed him the same amount for keeping that number which it would have cost to keep 180 convicts under a competent and honest superintendent It is therefore not unfair to charge Mr Watkinds with having stolen the sum of $116 528 40 from the state treasury, which sum he used to corrupt the politics of the state to buy a seat for L F Grover in the senate of the United States, and apply to his own use and benefit And this man has the unblushing audacity to dictate to the people of Lane county that they must vote against the man who exposed the robbery and branded the thief

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again
The eternal years of God are hers.
While error, wounded writhes in pain
And dies amid her worshipers '

"I thank thee, Jew for teaching me that word Very respectfully W STANLEY
SALEM June 3 1880

NEW RAILWAY LAND OFFICE

Plans for Settling Oregon Immigrants on Willamette Valley Lands.

The Oregonian Railway Company directors have ordered a land office to be opened in Portland in connection with that company's business The narrow gauge company does not own any lands in Oregon and its object in starting a land office is [illegible] to settle up and develop to greater extent than at present the large tracts of farming lands lying idle along the proposed lines of railway which is now constructed [illegible] Willamette valley and especially [illegible] of the [illegible] Western Oregon and in Middle and South eastern Oregon and assist immigrants to locate thereon on easy terms so as to acquire therefrom a large and increasing freight and passenger traffic each year for their various narrow gauge lines and convey the same to Portland Farmers and other land owners whose lands lie along the narrow gauge company's proposed line of road and who through want of transportation facilities are unable to cultivate or wish to dispose of the lands they own or part thereof at present unproductive to themselves and to the state will thus have an organized agency in daily communication with immigrants at Portland to sell their lands and may have the same cut up into smaller farms of 160 to 320 acres and settled by immigrants and thereby the narrow gauge company expect to have an increased acreage in crops each year to be carried by their railways The company's land office here will organize agencies in Europe at San Francisco and in the United States for disseminating information abroad as to Oregon and especially of the country and the various private farming lands for sale along its lines of railway will arrange for the transportation and settlement of small colonies on large and contiguous bodies of land belonging to farmers and will find purchasers from among immigrants and others arriving in the state for such smaller tracts of land as may be for sale—all lying along the proposed lines of its railways, but nowhere else In order to enable immigrants and intending purchasers to inspect in person the various farms which may be placed in the hands of the railway company's land office for sale half-fare tickets to and from the stations nearest to such farms will be given by the company and reduced rates of freight charged on his personal effects when carried to the farm he purchases. When sales are made by the land office and the seller desires one half or two-thirds of the price to be paid him down the land company's office will advance for the immigrant purchaser from a third to a half of the price in cash and pay the same to the seller—which along with whatever small portion of the purchase price the immigrant's means enable him to pay will considerably reduce the debt to the seller, who will receive direct from the purchaser a mortgage security over the land for the one-third or half of the price remaining unpaid The land office has arranged to give such immigrant purchaser or purchasers six to eight years' time to repay by instalments from the profits of his farm the amount of money they may advance and pay to the seller In this way the narrow gauge company's land office is enabled to make a mutually advantageous sale of farming lands lying along the railway, for seller and purchaser The former receives at once in cash a half to two-thirds of the price of the farming lands he sells — while the latter who is generally a man of limited means, when he arrives in a new country has the assistance of the railway company's office in actually advancing for him in cash one-third to one-half of the purchase price of the farm he buys from the seller Besides which he gets six to eight years time to make and produce from the farm the amount of money he has borrowed from the narrow gauge railway company's land office

The advantages to accrue to the railway company from establishing such land office in making it the machinery to get new settlers located on what is now unproductive lands along its line, and increased population and settlements and acreage in crops to be carried by the railway thereafter follow from year to year as a matter of course, while, on the other hand, the state receives thereby new settlers and producers of land hitherto unproductive, who thus get comfortably located and increase the agricultural wealth of the country

Col I R Wheat attorney at law of this city and lately land agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Kalama has been appointed the land agent for the narrow gauge company whose office will be located in that company's building whenever arrangements are completed

---

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Fine and Elegant SUMMER CLOTHING,
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FISHEL & ROBERTS,
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Summer Underwear.
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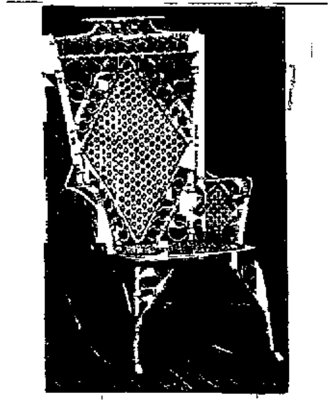

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SKYROCKETS,
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For further information send for circular It is necessary for all orders to be sent in time as some of the works will not keep that are used for Exhibitions, and have to be put up after receipt of order All works warranted Address
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[illegible] ING PORTLAND CAN BEACH [illegible] On arrival [illegible] the stages at
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Central Market,
Best in the City

THE OXFORD,
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Oysters in every style 25 cents per plate Meals to order Fresh Eastern Oysters

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Corner of Second and Couch Sts. Portland,
NEW HOUSE—NEW FURNITURE
Board and Lodging per day $1 00
per week $5 00 to 6 00
Meals 25 cts Suits of Rooms for families Free Coach to and from the House.
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J DILL DuBOIS W B KING,
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Wholesale Grocers,
Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
112 AND 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND,
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CALL FOR REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE CITY of Portland, will hold primary meetings in their respective wards on Wednesday the 16th day of June 1880 between the hours of 5 and 8 P M to elect delegates to attend a City Republican Convention to be held at the County Court room in the City of Portland on Saturday, the 19th day of June 1880 at 2 o'clock P M to nominate candidates for the several City offices to be elected at the ensuing City election

The committee have made the following apportionment of delegates in said convention in proportion to the republican vote in the several wards.

First ward	7
Second ward	8
Third ward	9
Total	24

The places for holding primary meetings are
First Ward—Multnomah Engine House.
Second Ward—Willamette Engine House.
Third Ward—Protection Engine House.

The Committee have appointed the following named persons to act as Judges and Clerks at the primary meetings.

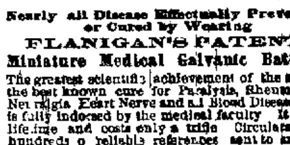
First Ward—J Trevett and L B Stearns Judges and L Higgins Clerk.

Second Ward—W H Harris and W S Chapman, Judges and Frank Davis Clerk

Third Ward—David Goodsell and O. S Phelps Judges and S B Morse, Clerk

W H ANDRUS,
WM SWEENY,
J JOHNSTON,
City Republican Committee
Portland June 11 1880 je11d5t

"The Blood is the Life!"



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Miniature Medical Galvanic Battery.
The greatest scientific achievement of the age, is the best known cure for Paralysis, Rheumatism Neuralgia Heart Nerve and all Blood Diseases and is fully indorsed by the medical faculty It lasts a life-time and costs only a trifle Circulars, with hundreds of reliable references sent to any address free Special rates to physicians and local agents Single battery $1 50 by mail children's size 75 cents. H B STEPHENSON sole agent for Pacific coast. 411 Eighth st. San Francisco deod3m

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SHIP STORES,
Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits.
Has reopened at the old stand,
Corner of Front and Washington streets,
And will be glad to see all his old customers an the public generally

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REMOVED TO
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Manufacturers of
All Kinds of Brass Works, Composition Castings, Pumps, etc
Jobbing promptly attended to Highest cash price paid for Copper and Brass.
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For sale in lots to suit by
EVERDING & FARRELL
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Fire Insurance Company
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$2,500,000.
Firstclass Security Over $1 790 000 [illegible] States
J. BACHMAN & BRO.,
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Will issue Policies at their
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Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Eight Million Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars ... $38,789,000 00
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June 6, 1879.

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RESTORATIVE INVIGORATOR, NERVINE The Great Stomach Regulator and Dyspepsia Cure The Mexican Remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder Acknowledged by leading Physicians and Chemists to be the greatest invigorator of the system yet discovered. For sale by all liquor dealers, druggists and grocers
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Best assortment ever offered of Hill's Concord Double & Single HARNESS.
Large stock of Fire & Garden HOSE.

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Special attention given to the taking of [illegible]

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Contractors and Builders.
GENERAL JOBBING DONE.
Call and see them at 93 Washington street
m26d1m.

Workmen have been busy for a week past on the ground of the State Agricultural Society making everything in readiness for the fair

and he contractor informs me that he will cross the O & C R R Company's line within ten days and reach Silverton within forty days Your obedient servant
WILLIAM REID
General Manager

o whom he is grateful for past favors and will in the future strive to merit a continuance of the same.
Due notice of time and place of opening will soon be published.

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Apply at
149 Fourth St , between Morrison and Alder. je8 1m

Depot, cor Second and Oak Sts.
Shipping to any point outside the city will be attended to at short notice
m d2p J M GEORGE KALLICH.

For sale by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
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GENERAL JOBBING DONE.
Call and see them at 93 Washington street
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The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16 1880.

WITH THE PACIFIC COAST.

It is true that the Pacific coast republicans had set their heart on Blaine as a presidential candidate, and his nomination at Chicago would have excited more immediate enthusiasm perhaps than did that of the successful man. But the favor with which the name of Garfield is greeted from San Diego to the Columbia river, has increased with every passing day since it was known that he was to be the standard bearer of the republican party in the coming contest. Not being so prominent a candidate as Mr. Blaine or Gen. Grant, only his career as a soldier and statesman in a general way was familiar to the people: but since his nomination his life has been more thoroughly scanned and points in his history which will make him quite as much a favorite with our people as is Blaine, have been presented more prominently. On the question upon which a very great interest is felt on the coast, that of Chinese immigration, that Gen. Garfield entertains views entirely consistent with the prevailing sentiment of our people cannot be doubted. Two years ago, when he was in San Francisco, he examined the Chinese quarters and made up his mind that what he calls "the plague" should not be permitted by law to spread. When he went back east, being interviewed by the editor of a prominent journal, he made the following statement in regard to the matter *verbatim*:

Look on the plague spots in San Francisco to-day. Nobody lives in them but Chinese. Nobody else can live in them. I have seen in a space no greater than the length and height of this sleeping berth, in a Chinese tenement quarter in San Francisco, the home of twelve Chinamen. In that space they actually lived—yes, actually lived—most of their time. There they crouched (all doubled up) and there they cooked, ate, slept, and in a word, lived. They cooked with a little lamp a mess of stuff that they import from China, which, like their rice food, is very cheap, and a mere pittance in the way of earnings on the street will supply them food and clothes for an indefinite time. A few cents per day is more to them than a dollar to the commonest American laborer. Hence the lowest grade of poor paid labor retires before them as it would before a pestilence.

This is not all. They have no assimilation whatever to Caucasian civilization. The negro assimilates with the Caucasian. He wants all that we want. He adopts our civilization, professes our religion, works for our wages, and is a customer for everything that civilization produces. Hence, using a figure of physiology, we can take him up in the circulation of the body politic and assimilate him—make a man and a brother of him, as the phrase goes; but not so in the least degree with the Chinaman.

And this brings me to say: that one of the great questions that now press upon congress and the country for immediate attention and solution is, what shall we do with reference to Chinese immigration? We have always refused to citizenize them. Shall we continue the treaty under which they are immigrating to our shores? But of this we will talk further when you come down to Washington.

What stronger convictions upon any subject could be held than are conveyed in the above. Gen. Garfield believes in the existence of the evil and in the expediency of its removal; he also believes the power to remove it lies in congress and not in the unreasonable howlings of the sand lot crew. He stands with the real working men, the intelligent and reasonable masses of the coast upon this important issue.

DONNELLY'S CHEEK.

That pink of honesty and statesmanship, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, has presented his bill to the committee on elections for expenses incurred in his effort to steal Mr. Washburne's seat in congress. Like Donnelly himself the bill is a modest one, only amounting to four thousand two hundred dollars. The worst is that this democratic congress is likely to pay it. The miserable political bummer who makes this charge against the people who support the government by way of taxes never had any claim to Washburne's seat and he knew it. He also knew that he could go before the democratic committee on elections and present his fraudulent claim, and they would consider it, and although he might not succeed in getting into the house they would vote to pay him whatever bill he might see proper to present. So here he comes with his bill of $4200 and demands the money. There is not probably on record an instance of a greater exhibition of cheek. It is as if the burglar who had broken his tools in trying to force your fireproof should present his bill for damages and demand that it be paid. Congress ought to make an example of Donnelly by summarily refusing to foot his bills and by kicking him out of the capitol. If he is paid he will be back again to contest the place of the next republican elected in his district while the payment will be an inducement for all the old political loafers in the country to prefer their claims to a seat in the house.

The republican primaries for the selection of delegates to the city convention will be held this evening. It is the duty of all members of the party to attend these preliminary meetings and see that delegates are chosen who will make such nominations as will combine popular strength in the election with an assurance of an honest and economical administration of city affairs.

The giant of the American press, the New York *Herald*, said a day or two before the Chicago convention that no political event in the future could be more certain than that Grant would be the republican nominee for president, and yet there are pigmies in the democratic party who are declaring that the Cincinnati convention is certain to name their man.

We again call the careful attention of the common council to the ordinance pending before that body providing for the leasing of the public levee. The doubts of the propriety of its passage are very widely prevalent, and the council should act upon the proposition only after a most thorough consideration of all the circumstances connected with it.

By inserting a semicolon in an editorial paragraph concerning the police commissionership yesterday morning the printer made us say just the opposite of what we meant. The most careless reader could readily see the mistake.

The official vote of Columbia county, gives Raleigh Stott 20 majority for circuit judge.

Palouse *Gazette*: As it is now understood the line of the O. R. & N. Co's railroad in this county will commence about four miles below Texas ferry, opposite the mouth of the Tucanon, and then run up Alkali flat to a point near Gooseberry springs; thence across the head of Willow creek into Union flat back of Wagner's; thence up Bloomer hollow to Rebel flat, hugging the south side as far as Moreley's place, from there it will run by the way of the Davenport ranch to the depot grounds in front of P. C. Sullivan's residence.

s at Walla Walla: Bacon, per pound, ers, 3c; sides, 12c; hams, per pound, des, per pound, 13c; shoulders, per 10c; lard, in two pound tins, $1 50; per pound, 37c; eggs, per doz, 25c; es, per cental, $1; flour, per bbl, $4.

NEW TO-DAY.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD, SMART Girl, to do general housework in a private family. Thoroughly understands her business. Please call at southeast corner Third and B streets. j16d2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FEW MORE MEN FOR DRILLING AND BLASTing. Wages $2 12 1/2 per day, ten hours, half fare returned after one month's work; comfortable camp and good pay. Apply to R. D. PITT, Real Estate Agent, New Market Block. j16d1

EXCURSION.

Steamer "Traveller" will run to

PARKER'S LANDING & COLUMBIA GROVE

(Above Vancouver,)

SUNDAY, JUNE 20th.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. East Portland Band in attendance. Dancing and other Amusements at the Grove.

Fare--$1.00 for Round Trip. j16d4t

NOTICE.

Ex-Colonies.

We have received direct from Hong Kong a large consignment of

China Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs and Ladies' Sewing Chairs,

Which we offer for sale to the public at very low figures.

These Chairs were all made to order especially for this trade. Call and see them.

NATHAN & DWIGHT.
Cor. First and Pine Sts.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

MANAGER.....JOHN MAGUIRE

Enthusiastic Reception and Brilliant Success of the Eminent Tragedian

MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,

Who will appear

THIS EV'ING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,

In the celebrated play in 3 acts, entitled

NARCISSE!

Thursday Evening,

"HAMLET."

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock,

Grand Bandmann Matinee.

Seats can be secured in advance at Morse's Palace of Art without extra charge.

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TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 10 o'clock,

AT

NATHAN & DWIGHT'S

Corner of First and Pine Streets.

Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.
Lounges, Chairs, Tables, etc.

ALSO

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.

ALSO

1 Fine Mare—a good, kind and gentle family animal, warranted; will drive double or single, with a two-seated Rockaway nearly new; also a fine set of harness.

NATHAN & DWIGHT, Auctioneers.

HOLTON HOUSE RESTAURANT.

First Class in Every Respect

Under the supervision of the undersigned, an experienced and skillful caterer and cook, who wishes to announce to the public that he has taken charge of the same, and is willing and able to give satisfaction to all who patronise him.

FR. A. BOCHLOFSKY.
je15d6t

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AT RESIDENCE, OF

Household Furniture.

We are instructed to dispose of, by auction, at the Residence,

No. 246 Washington st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The entire Furniture and Fixtures, Carpets, etc., Comprising, in part,

PARLOR AND SITTING ROOM FURNITURE:

1 Fine Plate Glass Mirror, Gilt Frame.
1 Fine Walnut Whatnot.
1 Chess Table.
1 Turkish Lounge.
30 yards Carpet.
1 Marble-top Center Table.
Brackets.
5 Oil Paintings.
Ottomans.
Center Table.
5 Steel Engravings.
Easy Chairs.

ALSO

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE:

1 Elaborate Solid Oak Sideboard.
1 Elaborate Solid Walnut Extension Table.
6 Diningroom Chairs.

ALSO,

1 Very Handsome China Dinner Set, etc.

ALSO

80 yards Ingrain Carpets and Rugs and Hall Rack.

ALSO

BEDROOM FURNITURE:

1 Black Walnut Bedroom Suit, full marble top.					
1 Solid Ash	do	do	do	do	do
2 Cottage	do	do	do	do	do

ALSO

Lambrequins and Curtains.

ALSO

Spring, Hair, Wool and Top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets and Comforters, Chamber Crockery, Mirrors.

ALSO.

Matting, Good Garden Hose, Garden Tools, etc.

ALSO

1 Fine Cooking Range and Kitchen Furniture.

The above mentioned goods are well kept and in good order.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

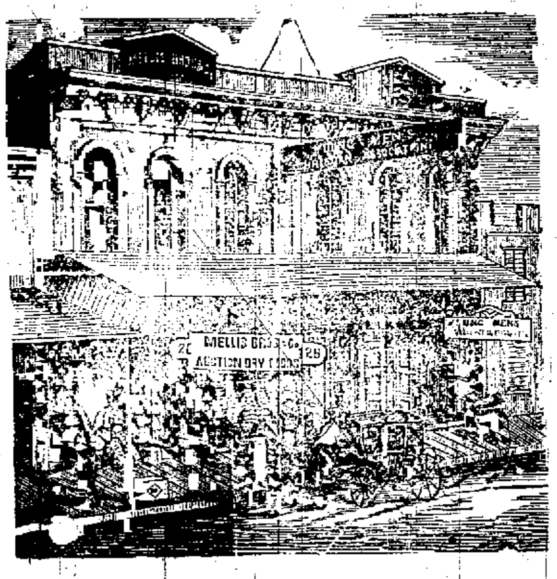
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

THE POPULAR

Dry Goods House

OF OREGON

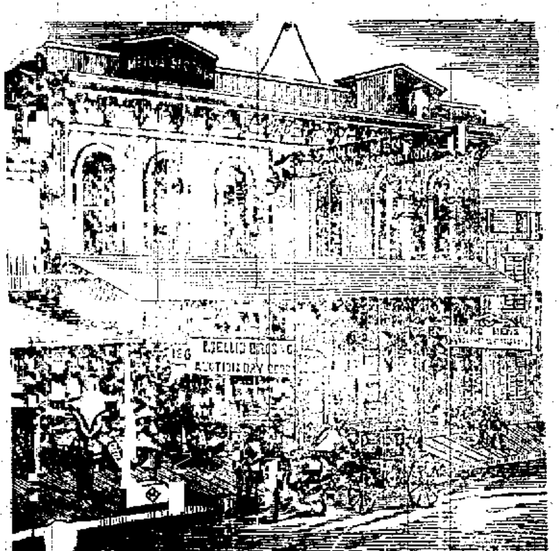
ONE PRICE



ONE PRICE

From New York Auctions	Ladies' Elegant Lawn Suits. $2 75, $3 00, $3 50
From New York Auctions	Ladies' Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00
From New York Auctions.	Ladies' Fine Leghorn Flats. 75c each.

ONE PRICE



ONE PRICE

HEADQUARTERS

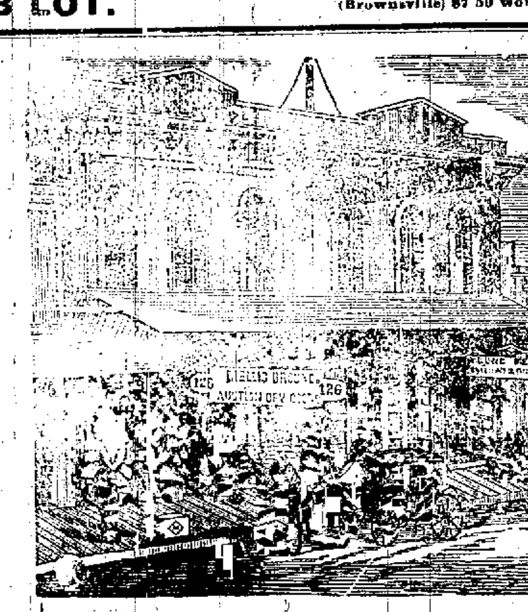
FOR

MEN'S WEAR.

JOB LOT.
JOB LOT.
JOB LOT.

Fine Cheviot Shirts	75 cts. each.
Gents Felt Hats.	Silk Lined $1 each.
Boys' Elegant Suits.	(Brownsville) $7 50 worth $12.

ONE PRICE



ONE PRICE

UNDER THE THREE SKYLIGHTS.

Mellis Bros. & Co.
Mellis Bros. & Co.
Mellis Bros. & Co.

Men's Genuine Boston Made Boots,	Full Stock $4 00.
Boys' Genuine Boston Made Boots,	Full Stock $2 50.
Ladies' Boston Made Shoes, Cloth and	Leather Scalloped $1 25.

These Goods warranted as purchased direct by us from A. & E. H. BATCHELLER, 106 Summer st. Boston, the Leading Shoe Manufacturer of the World.

Mellis Bros. & Co.

Call Especial Attention to the Largest Line of

WHITE GOODS

IN THE CITY.

Open Work Piques 20 cts. per yard.
Figured Piques 12 yards for $1 00.
French Corded Pique 10 cts per yard.
Checked Nansooks 12½ cts. per yard.

Mellis Bros & Co.,

126 First, Running through to 127 Front street, near Washington. Portland.

Three Large Skylights in Centre of Store.

GRAND

CLEARANCE SALE.

On account of the continuous rains this season, we find that we have

Too Much Stock

On hand, and preferring to close out same to carrying them over, we shall offer for the next

Thirty Days

Our Immense Stock at

[illegible]

Examine our Prices:

	Worth	Reduced to
Summer Dress Goods	15c	10c
Brocade Dress Goods	20	15
All our 25c Dress Goods		20
All our 37½c Dress Goods		25
Handsome Silk and Wool Brocades		45
Excellent Satins, all new shades		75
Black Satins	75	60
Black Satins	$1 50	1 25
Black Satins	2 00	1 60
Trimming Silks, all colors		75
Black Silks	1 00	75
Black Silks	1 25	90
Black Silks	2 00	1 50
Black Brocade Satins	1 50	1 25
Colored Brocade Silks	75	60
White Marbled Oil Cloth, best		37½
Best Tycoon Reps		16⅔
Bleached Sheetings, 8 quarters		25
Bleached Sheetings, 9 quarters		30
All-Linen Table Linens		37
All-Linen Table Linens, Bleached		55
Large Napkins		75
Large Napkins	1 50	1 00
Extra Large Napkins	3 00	2 00
Men's Unlaundried Shirts, linen bosoms & cuffs		75
Men's Laundried White Shirts	1 50	1 00
Large Gingham Parasols	75	50
Large Silk Parasols	1 75	1 25
Large Alpaca Parasols	1 75	1 25
Best Lonsdale Muslin, yard wide		11
Best White Rock Muslin, yard wide		11
Good Bleached Muslin, yard wide		8
Ladies' Kid-Foxed Shoes	1 25	1 00
Ladies' Kid-Foxed Shoes	1 50	1 25
Ladies' Kid-Foxed Buttoned Shoes	3 00	2 50
Our 50-cent Corsets		37½
Our 75 cent Corsets		50
Our One Dollar Corsets		75
Our Dollar and a Half Corsets		1 25

OUR MEN'S CLOTHING
Is All Reduced.

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING
Is All Reduced.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES
Are All Reduced.

In Fact. All Our Goods are
REDUCED.

REMEMBER,

This is No Sham!

We only offer Goods that we have in stock, and will do exactly what we say.

Call early, as first buyers have first choice.

P. SELLING,

Cor. First and Yamhill streets.

---

wool from New York, will please call upon the undersigned, pay freight and receive orders for the same. All goods not taken from the wharf before six o'clock P. M. each day will be stored at the expense and risk of the owners.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Consignees of Ship.
je4d10t

Carriage, House and Cabinet Varnishes.

Quality of all goods guaranteed.
J. McCRAKEN & CO.,
60 to 66 N. Front St., Portland,
General Agents for North Pacific Coast.
Please send for circulars and samples. m31d&wtf

Office, cor. First and Alder, Strowbridge Building
Special attention paid to all branches of Surgery

DR. CHAPMAN'S Office Hours	DR. WELLS' Office Hours
From 10 to 12 A. M.	From 9 to 11 A. M.
From 2 to 4 & 7 to 9 P. M.	From 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P. M.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Brooms and Wooden Ware
And Importers of
WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front Street.

or Produce on Storage.
Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers.
Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments.
J. L. BARNARD.

Weights, Cords & Pulleys.
A New and Complete Stock
GLAZING TO ORDER.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16 1880

CITY.

ILWACO —Mr J D Holman of this city has just returned from a visit of several weeks to the place at the mouth of the Columbia He reports that Ilwaco the town formerly known as Unity has taken quite a boom in the way of improvements The cannery built last winter is in successful operation and several of its employes with families have become permanent residents adding greatly to the business life of the place Others are ... population has more than doubled within a year Ilwaco will be found this season a more charming summer resort than ever before The hotel is in more efficient hands than formerly and the means of transportation to Oysterville and other points ... cl...m bed has been found ... the choicest of these ... bivalves and these with fish crabs and oysters in abundance will afford all ... visitors can ... All of Mr Holman's cottages have been leased and ... will probably spend the summer in tents

CONGREGATIONAL DELEGATION —The delegation to the State Association from this city will be as follows J A Cruzan pastor Rev Geo H Atkinson D D general missionary Chaplain Stubbs Geo H Himes Esq Mrs Stubbs Mrs Cruzan and the following delegates or their alternates L M Parrish I A Macrum O F Sites George P Lent, Mrs Geo H Atkinson Mrs A E Torrey, Mrs L M Parrish Mrs W P Jones and Mrs George Bost In the case of inability to attend delegates are empowered to choose their own alternates

RETURNED —Among the members of the company now playing at New Market Theater is Miss Georgie Woodthorpe a young lady not unknown to the theater goers of Portland Miss Woodthorpe occupies the position of leading lady in the company She has visited this city several times and is a very decided favorite with the public. We are pleased to note her return Her acting last evening was most creditable to the young lady and indicates a marked improvement since her last appearance in Portland

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS —Says the *Congregational News* Instead of the usual vacation of a month it was thought by prominent workers very desirable that the church should not be closed so long if it were possible to avoid it Mr Cruzan has been so fortunate as to secure an exchange of one month beginning Sunday July 11th with Rev J M Thompson the popular pastor of the Presbyterian church of Olympia The church will probably be closed only the second and third Sundays in August

MASONIC ELECTION —Yesterday the Grand Lodge of Masons elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year R P Earhart grand master W T Wright deputy grand master J N Dolph senior grand warden M Spare junior grand warden T J Babcock grand secretary, H Abrams grand treasurer, David Frohman chairman of the educational fund committee The installation ceremonies will take place to-day, at which time the appointive officers will be announced

THE VERDICT —The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Ah Chung who died Monday night "We, the jury, find that deceased named Ah Chung came to his death from the effects of a blow of an iron bar in the hands of Jim Pang, on the 7th day of May, 1880 That he died about 6 P M this 14th day of June, 1880 and it is the opinion of the jury that a murder has been committed."

COMING UP AGAIN —Dispatches received yesterday from up the Columbia indicate that the river is again rising At the Dalles the river rose 5 inches Wallula 6 inches Celilo 4 inches Umatilla 4 inches Cascades 12 inches The Willamette is slowly rising here.

CRICKET NOTICE.—The team selected to play Corvallis are requested to be on the South Portland ground this afternoon as early as four o clock All other members of the club as well as outsiders are invited to be present and participate in the game

RECOVERING —The friends of Mr Gideon Tibbetts, of East Portland will be pleased to learn that the old gentleman is recovering from his recent severe illness, and in a week or so will be out

COLLISION —As the *Gold Dust* and the *Vancouver* were leaving the dock at Vancouver yesterday morning they came into collision, by which the former boat was nearly capsized.

PERSONAL.

Hon E M Waite of Salem, is in the city

Hon T B Handley and family of Hillsboro are at the Esmond.

Mr O V. Gerzabek of San Francisco, is in the city on a business trip

Mr H M McCartney, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad and wife are at the Clarendon

Major George W Phelps, Jr, of the O R & N Co was married in San Francisco Monday and with his bride is a passenger on the incoming steamer

Mr Francis H Cook, editor of the Spokan *Times* arrived here last evening and leaves for New Tacoma to-day It is altogether unlikely that he will return to Spokan Falls a bachelor

BUSINESS NOTICES.

O F Sites & Co, 107 First street have just received a stock of shad-ines the most delicate canned fish in market Try 'em

Excursion by steamer *Traveller* to Parker's Landing and Columbia Grove above Vancouver, next Sunday Leaves Portland at 9 A M Dancing and other amusements at the grove

Nathan & Dwight, cor 1st and Pine have received ex *Colima* direct from Hongkong a consignment of China chairs lounges, easy chairs and ladies sewing chairs made especially to order for this trade which they offer at low figures

MILITARY NOTES.

First Lieut Henry Catley, 2d infantry will at once proceed to make a survey for a road from Fort Colville to Spokan bridge W T., under specific instructions to be furnished by the chief engineer officer of this department

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To the residents of Portland and all parties from the country attending Grand Lodges and Pioneer Reunions You will please call at C T Belcher & Co's and look at the stock of Crokery Glass and Plated Ware and get their prices before purchasing elsewhere They have the nicest assortment of Fancy Goods kept in any retail crockery store north of San Francisco Just received a new consignment of the popular MAJOLICA WARE on which they defy competition as they get it direct from the factory in France Sole agents for the Diamond Family Oil They are to be found at 228 First street

Since Mr B L Stone's return a change in his stock of jewelry is observable

Barbey 32 Yamhill street has a new lot of needles Repairs all sewing machines

New lot of gold fish and food and globes at Postoffice store corner Fifth and Morrison

Luxuries are numerous around the corner where S L Stone presides First and Ash

ELEGANT FURNITURE of nine rooms for sale at a bargain T J O Connor 64 First between Pine and Oak

New York coffee house 13_ First street opened day and night Dinner from 4 to 8 P M. Voos manager

Ladies wishing to have feathers or gloves cleaned on short notice can leave their orders at Mrs Pilger's the leading dressmaker 153 First street near Morrison

Good Will.

Mme Verdier, formerly of the Lace House on First street near Salmon having disposed of the name and choice line of ladies imported underwear and laces to J B Garrison of the Ladies Emporium 140 Front street, takes pleasure in recommending him to her former patrons and the public.

MME. VERDIER.

Workmen have been busy for a week past on the ground of the State Agricultural Society making everything in readiness for the fair

THE FIREMEN'S RECEPTION

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Corvallis fire department were the recipients of as rousing a welcome at the hands of Willamette Engine Co No 1 of this city as it has been our pleasure to chronicle for a long time As the train that bore them approached the depot they were met by a committee of No 1 ... about 40 members in full uniform and headed by Bray's band escorted to their house on Morrison street where a sumptuous repast had been prepared under the supervision of Johnny Slavich of Louisville restaurant fame

Fatigued by their long ride the ... did ample justice to the delicious viands set before them and on the conclusion of the repast repaired to the company's spacious parlors where they were formally welcomed and the freedom of the firemen of Portland extended to them in a few well timed and eloquent remarks by Judge E B Bybee

On behalf of the Corvallis department Assistant Engineer McHadle returned thanks to the firemen of this city for the regal manner in which they had been entertained and in return invited all who could to visit them in their city and they would do their best to reciprocate

Chief Engineer Jordan having entered he was loudly called for but ... he stated not much of a speech maker still he did ample justice to himself in the few impromptu remarks he made and stated that he hoped before their departure the boys from Corvallis would make the rounds of the city and inspect the fire houses and apparatus assuring them that a hearty welcome would meet them on all sides The time for the formation of the procession having arrived the meeting adjourned after three cheers and a tiger were given by Corvallis for No 1 which was returned with a will

In the evening a drill of the Hook and Ladder Truck and No 1 took place on Morrison street which was highly creditable to both companies and the visitors expressed themselves as surprised as well as pleased with the efficiency evidenced on all sides

Headed by the Second Brigade O S M band they visited the various engine houses in the evening and at a late hour retired well pleased with the reception accorded them

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

From the *Congregational News* a little paper issued by the First Congregational Church of Portland the following statistics are obtained

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Under the efficient superintendency of H H. Northup, has done good work during the year The following figures tell their own story

Number of officers and teachers enrolled	31
Average attendance of same	30
Number of scholars enrolled	200
Average attendance of scholars	160
Total average attendance	180
Collections from January 1 to June 1	$60 47

MEMBERSHIP

Membership June 1, 1879		239
Added by letter	8	
Added by profession	17—264	
Dismissed by letter	18	
Loss by death	3— 21	
Membership June 1 1880		243

FINANCES

The weekly collections through the envelope system just about meet the current expenses of $3000 per year In addition during the past year $800 was expended upon church repairs and improvements The benevolent contributions of the year are as follows

East Portland Church	$ 250 00
Home Missionary Society	175 00
Seamen's Bethel Society	72 50
City Poor	80 65
Foreign Missions and other objects	294 45
Benevolent Contributions	872 60
Church Expenses	3800 00
Total for the year	$4672 60

SOCIAL WORK

The Ladies Society Mrs. C A Dolph president, has worked successfully during the year and aided materially in cultivating the 'home feeling which should thoroughly pervade the Congregation. Their treasury shows $280 50 as the result of the year's work which is to be added to the Organ Fund

The Young Ladies Society of which Miss Florence Smith is president gave during the winter a very successful series of dime sociables—successful both from a social and literary and musical point of view They have in hand the sum of $80

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS.

James Abraham and wife to Julius Kramer May 29 1880 blk 14 Tibbetts add—$350

John F Dawe and Clementine to O Green June 14 1880 lot 1 blk 167 city $1800

N P Tomlinson and wife to Mary B Lyons June 5 1880, lot 2 blk 239 E P $350

Jacob Laudenklos and wife to E Sylvester, June 10, 1880 w part of E ½ of N W ¼ sec 20 T 1 N, R 1 E W M 10 acres $400.

Sheriff to J W Knin February 1 1880 S E ¼ sec 8 T 1 S, R 2 E, $101

POWER OF ATTORNEY

O & R Co to Ellis G Hughes, May 17, 1880, appear for and accept service

RELEASE.

Sol Abraham to Emma G and D C Bogart, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk, McMillen's add, April 18, 1878 $500

Edward Casey to Jacob Western felter, lot 1, blk 167, city, March 31 1866 $500

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND June 15 7 57 P M.

Place of Observation	*Height of Barom*	*Change last 8 Hours*	*Ther*	*Wind Direction*	*Rain fall inches*	*State of weath.*
Portland	30 02	—10	64	SW	.00	Fair
Olympia	29 99	—12	60	W	00	Fair
Roseburg	30 08	03	61	NW	00	Fair
Red Bluff	29 86	—06	80	SE	00	Clear
Sacramento	29 88	—07	74	S	00	Clear
Umatilla	30 27	—14	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
Lewiston	29 90	—15	70	NE	00	Clear

No change in river in past 24 hours

Note—Observations are made at Lewiston and Umatilla at 11 07 A M.

Real beauties are the new goods just opened at B L Stone's the jeweler

New Domestic Sewing Machine, 49 Salmon st.

Peter Wilhelm reigns supreme at the Gem in Astoria Call and see him

Alex Campbell, the old timer is now at 25 North First street Call on him

The leading music house north of San Francisco—D W Prentice & Co Portland

For the very best photographs go to Frank G. Abell 167 and 169 First street Portland

Finest Los Angeles honey put up expressly for family use Smyrna figs new dates at Postoffice store opposite postoffice

JOS. SHERWIN,

Architect and Superintendent

Offices—37 and 38 Union Block First st Portland Oregon

Parties declining housekeeping who want their household goods sold at auction or private sale will do well to call on T J O Connor 64 First street

OREGON ICE CREAM FACTORY —Southeast cor Main and Second sts Picnics parties excursions families furnished on short notice with ice cream and water ices at reasonable prices

The agony is over and all are happy except those who were left in the battle The country is safe and it is safe to say that Beck & Waldman will offer you better bargains in clothing than any house in the city Many years have they been in the business and this is sufficient

When House Cleaning put Carpet Lining under the old as well as the new carpets. Use only that manufactured of Cotton and Paper Two kinds sewed and plain American Carpet Lining Co New York and Boston For sale by all Carpet Dealers

Do You Believe It?

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion Dyspepsia, Sour and Distressed Stomach Liver Complaint Constipation when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer guaranteed to cure them Sold by S G Skidmore & Co Druggist 151 First st Portland Or

THE ESMOND,

Portland — Oregon

Contains all Modern Improvements

BATH ROOMS PASSENGER ELEVATOR LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS ETC

THE FINEST DINING HALL IN THE CITY

Rates with Board—$2, $2 50 and $3 per day

H BRENNER Proprietor

HUMBOLDT CAVE,

UNDER THE ESMOND HOUSE

The celebrated Beer of Humboldt Brewery good Whiskies Wines, Cigars etc always on hand A Pool Table and attentive service will satisfy all customers.

H. HUMMEL & M. WENDEL, Proprietors

and he contractor informs me that he will cross the O & C R R Company's line within ten days and reach Silverton within forty days Your obedient servant

WILLIAM REID
General Manager

AMUSEMENTS

BANDMANN —This celebrated actor made his first appearance at the New Market Theater last evening, opening in the play of Narcisse The house was crowded Every seat in the dress circle parquette and gallery was taken and several standing in the lobbies Mr Bandmann's first entrance to the stage was the signal for an enthusiastic reception the applause being continued for some time In the character of Narcisse well might critics say he has no equal It is with him a beautiful conception and a grand creation The play possesses many fine points which were brought out in bold relief by the star who was in the stronger scenes very ably supported by the favorite actress Miss Georgie Woodthorpe and also by Miss Louise Beaudet who made her first appearance and who made a very favorable impression Want of space prevents an extended notice in this issue of Narcisse which will be repeated this evening to another large house more than half the seats being already taken The toilettes of the ladies last evening were extremely rich and tasteful The gentlemen also displayed some beautiful wardrobes The stage setting was elaborate but ought to be seen to at once that no repetition of curtain hitches occur

To-morrow evening Bandmann will appear in Hamlet

HOTEL ARRIVALS

CLARENDON

(Street car tickets furnished free to guests

G R Davis & wf city	C Johnson jr Salem
A M Banks do	E F Chadwick do
Mrs J C Peters & son S F	A H Wilson do
Mr & Mrs Rogers do	J W Thompson Olympia
J C Ellis, do	G Brobaska San Jose
Capt Travers & wf do	D J DeLong & wf Juncto
G W Davis do	W W Gray U S A
M Spring do	W P Johnson & fy Salem
J J Southgate Victoria	B Van Dusen Astoria
G W Hunt Beaver Glen	J Crawford Pendleton
J M Bacon wf & son Or City	E Bender San Jose
A Hinman, Forest Gro	J Savage & wf Salem
Mrs LaRocque Or City	Miss A Savage do
W Capps Yakima City	Miss A Byrne do
J L Parrish Salem	N M Moore Vancouver
Rev A J Henshaw & wf McMinnville	J O Smith do
W G Nesmith Berry	T A Chiselin Corvallis
Mrs G W Woodson Amity	H Warren & wf McMin
Miss Woodson do	Rev A Simpson & wf Corv
Miss Emma Smith do	W H Elliott Corvallis
J M Moore Or City	C K Moor, do
Flora Morgan Bellevue	J Davis, Bellevue
Lt Ed S Farrow & wf U S A	Miss Davis do
D Powell, East Portland	D D Thompson Or City
O Green Brooks	J Wheeler Albany
Mrs O Watt Fo Grove	F Cooper Salem
Mrs Joe Watt Amity	A R Locke Corvallis
M Frank Harrisburg	M Locke do
E M Corbus Halsey	H Locke do
H M McCartney & w, Ainsworth	J M Wilkinson do
J M Bewley, Independ	C H Moor do
R O Suiter Gervais	S F Walker For Grove
C I Hervey Grey Corv	Mrs R W Mitchell W Wal
Mrs J W Hobbs & d Astor	Jas John St Johns
Miss Mattie Hare do	C Houk Albany
	Mr & Mrs Symonds Cor
	Mrs Capt Gilman, Astoria
	Miss Nellie Hare do

THE ESMOND

O V Gerzabek San Fran	M Jacobs Corvallis
J Eglynn do	G Armstrong do
B Hennis do	J K Lomer do
John Welter do	Mrs Nancy Polly Corval
W E Compton do	D McLaughlin & wf Carlton
R H Gaills do	L Graham & fy Corvallis
G B Greene do	Mrs G R Farrar do
R Smith do	W C Crawford & wf, do
J R Sheppard, Or City	W Campbell & wf do
R L Blanchard do	T B Handley & fy Hills
J K Weatherford Albany	Jas McCrim Lafayette
Mr Funk, Harrisburg	J G Baker McMinnville
S W Church Salem	C E Jones do
M Kaminsky, Gervais	H Wake Corvallis
D H Hendee Milwaukie	C A Segelcke do
R Harrison Salem	Myer Harris Corvallis
Miss Nora Chamberlain Salem	J K Bryson & wf do
Miss V Griffith, Salem	J M Gerhard do
Miss Belle Baker Salem	H Gerhard do
H Baker Salem	
A E Wilmer	J W Will,
E A Korthaue	L Y Wilson
J J Houck	H J Korthauer
E J Glass	Josh Mason
M A Kiessling	L Mason
W St Clair,	J E Johnson
E B McEray	Major Ray
	Second Brigade Band Corvallis
J C Dunn S F	M L Cook S F
F Paruh do	Jas Stough do
Cyrus Johnson do	Enos Graham do
Silas Jones do	Ed Harvey do
J Beddington do	C Bingham, N Y
C G Ewing Washington	Col N B Nash Spokan
F N Gilbert & w Salem	W Barlow & w Barlow
C J Bishop Corvallis	Mrs T Miller Ogn City
D H Logan, Dallas	J D Lee Dallas
M Griffith & w S F	F H Cook Spokan
Miss L Griffith do	Miss L Fisher Corvallis
Miss A Griffith do	C L Griffith S F
J V C Comfort S F	W S McFadden Corvallis
Chas Johnson Dallas	Jas Conser Benton Co
Cyrus Goodwin, Seattle	Isaac Ellis, S F

ST CHARLES

Frank Pursh S F	M L Cook S F
J Bryant & w Scio	Frank Cooper, Salem
E N Thomas Jefferson	Mrs Welch Vancouver
Dr B F Swick Salem	E H Magers Independ
Wm Alderman Corvallis	H Buxton & w Forest Gr
C H Moore do	W Kane & w do
T J Blair do	A E Cook McMinny
A H Roberts, do	A C Wyndham do
E S King do	J S Osbourn Corvallis
T Donahue, do	Wm Blake, Victoria
B H Guter do	J B Sperry & w Heppner
Mrs Duncan, do	Henry Irwin do
Miss Libbie Bartol do	F A Patterson Independ
W H Reed Lebanon	R A Sanders Brownsville
R Dopica do	F M Angel do
W H Harliess, Albany	Cam Hemphill, Corvallis

INCOMING PASSENGERS

STEAMSHIP OREGON FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR PORTLAND JUNE 15TH

Mrs L H Allen	P J Kundlon
J H Kirk	L F Graham
W B Cotrel	Paul Richter
R D Yelland	E R Seidell
T T Burgess	R B Scott
Geo W Phelps Jr & wf	Miss M H Smith
Miss J M Smith	Miss J Edwards
Cap C Bendrie U S A	H N Northrup
E H Holland & wf	Wilson Hunt
J H Wylie	Mrs Amos Evans
Mrs F Fried	Miss May Acton
Rev J H Acton	Miss E J Watson & nce
Frank Jaynes & wf	Mrs Lieut Heaghey U S A dtr & svt
M P Hill	S Cohn
H L Hill	U Solomon
J Cohn	G F Powell
C S Deering	I Klein
J Wolfsohn	A M Crocker
I Hyman	M McFarlane
A Trunk	Gen E Shrover, U S A
S H Talbot	Prof Hilligard
A Dunsmier	Wm Ewing
Mrs J R Dickey	A D Campbel
Chas N Scott & fy	T B Allen wf & dtr
Master F Price	Mrs A Onderdonk & sn
A H Vail wf & ch	Miss Avoy
Miss Judah	Mrs C A Rathburn
Miss Lulu Gill	Capt Lawson & wf
Mrs J J Bayley	Miss C Bebee & nce
G Addison & wf	J W Charles
Mrs J J Gilbert	Miss F Martin
Mrs S M Gilmore	Mrs McPherson & 6 c
C T Ross & wf	G C Holbrook
J H Warren	Mrs H J Haskell & dau
Henry Abbott	Mrs L Spitsberts
R Howie w & ch	Mrs J Wyard
Miss M Henry	Geo F Fuller
Rev L Cloar	J Cronz
F A Call	Miss Julia Cummings
Mrs J E Davis	Mrs C C Blank & 4 ch
D W Bidwell & wf	L F Hovey
E Hovey	R Holton
H L Benson	J A Robb
P J Flannery	J A Sinclair
S J Duncan	J Etheredge
W H Inbush	J R Webber
Mrs J Richmond & 4 ch	C F Stoutenborough
J N Zeigenfuss	Mrs Gray
J H Moyer	H A Bunce
S L Bellew	

Mrs J F Woodruff

TO WOOL BUYERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The wool baling and grading establishment of Cox & Tibbetts have reduced the price of baling to $5 per ton thereby making a great saving in the shipping between here and the east also between here and San Francisco COX & TIBBETTS

Rev T F Campbell President of Christian College Monmouth Oregon says We have used Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy for the Lungs the Great Oregon Cure in our family for more than twelve months and we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most pleasant and speedy relief we have ever tried in cases of Colds Coughs and all diseases affecting the throat and lungs.

The irrepressible conflict predicted twenty years ago has not only taken place but has culminated in that dreadful war of the rebellion demanding its thousands of lives How many die yearly through that conflict of rebellious nature named Fever and Ague so prevalent among us Fortify your system with Pfunder's Pure Safe and Speedy Fever and Ague Mixture and enjoy life

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Fever Complaint or any derangement of the digestive organs such as Sour Stomach Sick Headache Habitual Costiveness palpitation of the Heart Heartburn Water brash gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach Yellow Skin Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth coming up of food after eating low spirits etc to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor friend or relative, but they have no faith in it until it is too late But if you will go to your druggist and get a bottle of Green's August Flower your mind will be at rest as long as you live Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue Regular size 75 cents Try it two doses will relieve any case

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

JEWELERS,

149 FIRST STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

o whom he is grateful for past favors and will in the future strive to merit a continuance of the same.

Due notice of time and place of opening will soon be published.

BRIEF NOTES

State is again dry

Pioneer reunion over

Now is the time to organize Garfield clubs

The pioneer ball last night was a big success

Oregon has made a good record at this election

The *Oregon* brings a large number of passengers

The next sensation will be the democratic national convention

The Hermann Marimer Campbell Concert Company will leave this morning for Victoria

Paul Richter who was reported badly injured in the Santa Cruz railroad accident is a passenger on the steamer *Oregon* It was another person

The Scranton Pa *Baner y Gweithiwr* (Welsh) under the heading Ammhoblogrwydd Grant says Hawdd gweled fod y teimlad yn erbyn Grant yn cynyddu pa ago saf y smuddiad ymgynnadledd yn Chicago We fully concur in the above

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE

First and Alder streets The largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city comprising New York Key West and Imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city Sole Agency for the Celebrated Kerbs and Spiess New York Cigars.

"Healing on the Wings" say all who have made use of *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* and by such use been cured of coughs colds, bronchitis sore throat influenza or consumption The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them

THE COURTS

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—BELLINGER, J

TUESDAY, June 15

H C Breeden vs. W R Smith—Discharged from arrest

Herman vs Leonard—Default

Richard Scott vs Kate Collier—Discharged at plaintiff's cost

Crosset vs Earhart—Judgement for costs.

Ladd vs Barela—Sale confirmed

Nels vs Nelson—Dismissed

Henderson vs Henderson —Default

WATCH REPAIRING AT NEW YORK PRICES

Thirty years experience in the business guarantees satisfaction to all who send their work to me. W FRIEDLANDER 65 First street bet. Oak and Pine

DON'T WORRY ME

With your complaints about your teeth said an annoyed father to his sweet sixteener I told you to buy the SOZODONT and use it but you didn't and you deserve to suffer And so she did and all of the sweet sixteeners who act like her

We Challenge the World

When we say we believe we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made inasmuch as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one half the time and relieve Asthma Bronchitis Whooping Cough Croup and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others It will cure where they fail it is pleasant to take harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10 cents 50 cents and $1 If your Lungs are sore Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster Sold by S G Skidmore & Co druggists 151 *First* street, Portland Oregon

Housekeepers, Hotel Keepers, Restaurateurs,

Will Consult their Own Interests

by purchasing their

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

ACKERMAN'S

Also a full line of

Baby Carriages,

ARCHERY, CROQUET SETS

AND NOTIONS.

Observe the Sign.

DIAGRAM OF

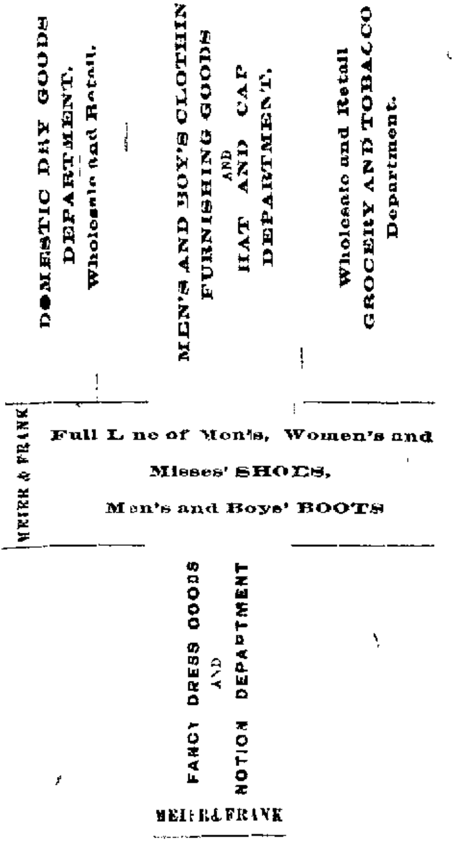
MEIER & FRANK'S

Mammoth Stores,

Nos. 181, 183 and 185 Front, No. 182 First, and 10 Yamhill St.

The Largest Store and Stock on the Northwest Coast.

Special Inducements to Country Merchants. Orders Promptly Filled.


Front Street
No 181
No 183
No 185
MEIER & FRANK. MEIER & FRANK MEIER & FRANK
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, Wholesale and Retail.
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS AND HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERY AND TOBACCO Department.
Yamhill st No 10
MEIER & FRANK
Full Line of Men's, Women's and Misses' SHOES, Men's and Boys' BOOTS
FANCY DRESS GOODS AND NOTION DEPARTMENT
MEIER & FRANK
182 First st

Sole Agents for Fish Bros' CELEBRATED FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

In Addition to the above, we have in our UP-STAIRS DEPARTMENT full lines of

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS AND OILS,

DOORS AND WINDOWS,

And an immense stock of other goods too varied to be classified We sell at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Call and be convinced. MEIER & FRANK

Third & Alder. SUIT HOUSE. Third & Alder.

LADIES If you have costly Dress Goods, we advise you to call at MRS. LITT, get acquainted with her, make inquiry about her natural taste in the line of Dress Making, and then in future you will know where to go. By Ladies of rare taste and judgement she is considered to be perfect, and guarantees to please every Lady which is what is called reasonable.

Those Ladies who desire her to buy the material may go in any Dry Goods House choose the pattern and MRS LITT will buy it, pay for it, make it up

And if not as Elegant in style and as perfect a fit as can be accomplished in Paris she cheerfully keeps the garment.

TO COUNTRY LADIES.

Send us your Bust measure, length of Sleeve and Skirt we will send you an elegant all wool Suit any style mixed with Silk or Satin for $15. Dolmans from $12 50 upwards

PIANO TAUGHT.

Apply at 149 Fourth St, between Morrison and Alder. je6 lm

Depot, cor Second and Oak Sts Shipping to any point outside the city will be attended to at short notice

J M GEORGE KALLICH.

J VAN BEURDEN.

DIAMONDS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Direct Importation of an Immense Stock of the FINEST GEMS AND NEWEST MOUNTINGS.

AT

J. VAN BEURDEN'S,

107 First St., two doors south from Ladd's Bank.

B. HARTMAN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR WARNER'S SANITARY CORSETS,

(For Oregon and Washington Territory)

Having purchased the Entire Stock of Goods formerly owned by Mrs DuBoise & Co and having recently purchased an IMMENSE STOCK of

Zephyr Worsted, Worsted Embroideries, Ladies Underwear,

Gilt and Silver Trimmings for Theatrical and Society use,

and a full and complete line of

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

We shall offer them at Lower Prices than these Goods have ever before been Sold.

GRAND OPENING SATURDAY, JUNE 12th.

STAMPING NEATLY DONE.

B HARTMAN & CO, 165 Third Street, bet Morrison and Yamhill.

Great Remedy.

SIMMONDS' MEDICATED

NABOB WHISKY!

Purest and Best for all Medicinal and Family Purposes

K. SEELIG & Co.,

Sole Agents for Portland and Vicinity.

Dealers can be supplied at the same price and on the same terms as the wholesale houses in San Francisco. Sold by the barrel and case.

HAS BEEN SOLD IN ALL THE EASTERN STATES AND GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION It is highly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of Nervousness, Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia Indigestion etc It is now introduced to the public of the Pacific Slope indorsed by the following certificates of the eminent Dr S Dana Hayes State Assayer of Massachusetts, and Dr H C Louderbach of St Louis Mo both gentlemen prominent in their profession and which is a guarantee to all buyers of its purity and quality I can show thousands of letters from persons from all parts of the Union and Canada to testify to its merits and the benefit it has afforded as a family remedy and tonic Sold by all Druggists and grocers in bulk or by the case or bottle. Country orders promptly attended to

CAUTION—None genuine unless labeled with my signature over the cork.

G. SIMMONDS Sole Proprietor.

LABORATORY AND OFFICE 4 State St Boston Sept 9 1873.

George Simmonds Esq—Sir The sample marked Nabob Whisky received from you, has been analyzed with the following result It is of selected alcoholic strength and FREE FROM ADDED FLAVORING oils acids metals or other deleterious substances This Whisky is PURE, of superior quality and suitable for dietetic and medicinal purposes S DANA HAYES

State Assayer Massachusetts.

ST LOUIS Mo. September 26, 1878.

G Simmonds Esq I have been using your Nabob Whisky for some time and have no hesitation in saying it is without exception the PUREST article I have ever used either medicinally or for family purposes To many of my patients who have been suffering from indigestion and nervous affections I have prescribed Nabob Whisky for their use and I take pleasure in saying to you the effect has been most satisfactory Please send me by express six cases.

Yours very truly H C LOUDERBACH, M. D

Sold by all respectable druggists and grocers

More Space, More Room.

Franklin Bros. & Co.

Have decided to alter, renovate and make an addition to their old established store, 125 First street, next to First National Bank, to make room for large consignments they are advised will soon commence arriving from New York auctions.

For the next 30 days they will inaugurate a Clearance without Reserve of BLACK SILKS, SUMMER SILK, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, DRESS GOODS in every variety, etc.

A Genuine Clearance Sale of BOOTS and SHOES. Price them and be convinced

A Special Lot 120 ALL-LINEN SUITS, LATEST 1880 STYLES 2 and 3 pieces, for $4 50, $3 and $3 50 a Suit—less than cost of Materials. See them.

Their GENUINE BONNET, TAPPISSIER and PONSON SATIN, CASHMERE FINISH GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, at $75, $1.00, $1 50 to $2.00 are warrante

40 Per Cent. Lower than the Lowest Quotations Ever Offered in Portland.

AT

Franklin Bros. & Co's

125 FIRST ST.

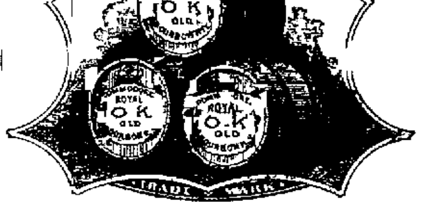
Catalogues and Samples sent free to all parts of Oregon and Washington Territory

MARX & JORGENSEN

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.


COMMODORE ROYAL O K OLD
TRADE MARK

COMMODORE ROYAL O. K.

Wholesale Agents for the Celebrated

DR HAMMER'S DANISH STOMACH BITTERS.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

408 FRONT ST San Francisco Cal 132 FRONT ST Portland Or

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

Agents for the Celebrated MILTON J HARDY

Old Bourbon and Pure Old Rye Whiskies,

AND THE

Argonaut Brands of Whiskies.

1 1 FRONT STREET PORTLAND OREGON

FISHING TACKLE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Cor. First and Taylor sts., Portland.

Write for prices of Fishing Tackle, etc.

For sale by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
26 North Front St. m25

GENERAL JOBBING DONE.

Call and see them at 98 Washington street m26dlm.

FINANCE AND C

Financi

SAN FRANCISCO June 14—Sterling exchange on Lon 49 5-16@49¼ [illegible] ling exch umentary 4 ¼@49¾

NEW YORK June 14—Silve fine ounce 15

Sterling exchange prime l short $4 89½ good commerc documentary 2 to 1½ lower

U S Bonds—5s of '81 103 4s 106¾ bid Closed—5s o 4s, 108¾

LONDON June 14—Cons 98 3 16 account

Silver English standard r 52¾

U S Bonds—5s of '8 coupon

SAN FRANCISCO

(SPECIAL TO THE (

Wheat—No 1 $1 5[illegible]@1 6 Barley—Feed 67½@72½ coast chevalier 90c@$1 15 Oats—Good and choice $1 35@1 37½ surprise $1 60 Corn—Yellow $1 1 ½@1 Hay—$6@13 Wool—Southern and San J ern 27@30 eastern Oregon Potatoes—Old 25@40

Chicago Ma

(SPECIAL TO THE (

CHICAGO June 14—Whea 93⅝c cash 87⅝ August Corn—Firm and higher 36½c August Oats—Firm 29⅛@29 ¼c (28½c July Rye—7[illegible]@77½c Whisky—$8

Gold and Stock Com

SAN

Receipts—50 000 qr sacks for Liverpool, 7000 cents s toes 10 000 dozen eggs

Charters—Brig Cadet, Petn

Butter—California choice at higher prices, 22@22½c

Eggs—California, the mar show the least sign of impro

Wool—No change in the co

Hides—Dry and kip and full prices

Bags—Machine sewed se demoralized auction sales

Wheat—Nominal some 'change to-day were very po bid, crops in the country promising, but many claim winds and heat is great and appointing perhaps an ef ships partly explains this vi

CHICAGO MA

Wheat—93¼ July
Pork—$10 37½ July
Short Ribs—$6 55

NEW YORK M

Wheat—Dull at $1 22@1 2
Flour—Dull
Hides—Dull at 22@23c
Wool—Dull fall 20@28 25@40c burry 28@36c, pul

Beerbol

LONDON June 14—Float very quiet. Cargoes on pas rather easier Mark Lane Good cargoes red winter w lbs, less usual commission tions for good shipping shipped or to be prompt nearly due, 46s 6d Good coast, per 500 lbs 47s Engl turn easier French count erpool spot wheat downwa

Shipping In

(BY TELEG

SAN FRANCISCO June 18 California, Portland str Victoria Nanaimo bkt Honolulu bkt Discovery Sailed—Br bk Compadre Gliaramatca Cork.

PORT GAMBLE, June 12 Vista, Honolulu

YOKOHAMA, June 12—Ar Francisco.

HAVRE, June 12—Arriv Francisco sh Storm King

ANTWERP June 12—Arri Portland.

FALMOUTH June 12—A Marie San Francisco

QUEENSTOWN June 12—A Nyanza, San Francisco

Spoken—May 4—Lat 23 York, Liverpool to San Fra

March 24—Lat 27 S lon Liverpool to San Francisco

May 3—Lat 15 N lon Philadelphia to San Franci

May 4—Lat 18 N, lat 37 W more to San Francisco.

May 28—Lat 48 N lon 8 W pool to San Francisco

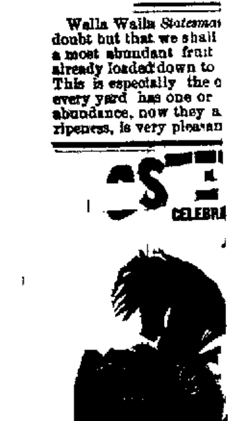
QUEENSTOWN, June 2—Sa Fleetwood.

FALMOUTH June 2.—Br s Francisco

HAVRE, June 1.—Arrived town, Br bk Cape Clear Havilah Queenstown.

SEABECK June 13.—Arriv Sailed—Lizzie Marshal

Walla Walla *Statesman* doubt but that we shall a most abundant fruit already loaded down to This is especially the c every yard has one or abundance, now they a ripeness, is very pleasan



Apepsia refreshing sleep and color are blessings at ative processes which t speedily initiates and car clusion Digestion is rest forded to each life sustain which is inoffensive even vegetable in composition For sale by all Druggists

PROGRAMM

Oregon Pionee

June 15

Proce

Will form at the Clarendo tion of the Grand Marsha and march to the Mechani lowing order

Marshal a
Nationa
Washington G
Grand Stand
Chapl
Orators of
President and Office
Invited Guests and Membe of Ore
Members of the Associat Territory prev
Divisions of Members ho with Appropr
Mayor and City Officers c of he Ass

The following named ge

Division Stand

1841—J L Parrish
1842—J R Robb
1843—Jeptha Garrison
1844—Cyrus Nelson
1845—T R Cornelius
1846—Alvin C Brown.
1847—Jno T Apperson

Services at th

Welcoming Addr
Prayer by th
Opening Address
Music by
Annual Address
Music
Occasional Address by
After which the c w be

Rec

Until 5 o clock durin a Boat Races both ow ing a prizes.

THE CA

Will be lighted a 5 o c which all Old Pioneers a attend

THE GRA

Will commence at 8 o c which all are cordially in

Election

Will take place at 1 o c All attending the meeti Port and and be returne tificates

WM. COLLIER
UNION IRO
GENE
Machinists & Iron Founders,
Cor. Front and Main Sts., Portland
Steam Engines and Boilers Grist and Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels Shafting Pulleys and Hangers, Pattern Making Blacksmithing and Repairing done promptly

AN UNFINISHED SONG

Yes, he was well nigh gone and near his rest
The year could not renew him nor the cry
Of building nightingales about the nest
Nor that soft freshness of the May wind sigh

That fell before the garden scents and died
Between the ample foliage of the trees
These he knew not lying open eyed
Deep in a dream that was no [illegible]

But death not yet. O[illegible] a woman [illegible]
His wife she was—whose clicking needle sped
To faded phrases of complaint that balked
My rising words of comfort Overhead

A cage had hung amid the jasmine stars
Trembled a little and a blossom dropped
Then notes came pouring through the wicker bars
Climbed half a rapid arc of song and stopped

Is it a thrush I asked A thrush she said
That was Will's tune Will taught him that
before
He left the doorway settle for his bed
Sick as you see and couldn't teach him more

He'll bring his Bible here nights [illegible] Will
F[illegible] ing the light and wh[illegible] dark
And days were warm [illegible] sat there [illegible] still
Teaching the bird [illegible] a lark

Jack Jack A joyous flutter [illegible]
Soaking the blossoms low [illegible] gan
The woman turned an in[illegible] wan a [illegible]
And in the inner chamber [illegible]

How clear the song wa[s] [illegible]
My fancy wandered fro[m] [illegible]
To sad [illegible] of man a[illegible]
To broken song the unison [illegible]

That seemed a broken song and [illegible]
My thought a moment [illegible] more
blest
That when the sun shone sank [illegible]
Without desire or knowledge [illegible]

Nay happier man For him for [illegible]
Still hides a hope that this [illegible] earth [illegible]
Finds heavenly end for surely [illegible]
Solver of all above his love of [illegible]

Teach him the song that no one [illegible]
Let the man die with that half chant [illegible]—
What Now discovers not Hereafter [illegible]
And God will surely teach him [illegible]

Again the Bird I turned [illegible]
But Time and Death Eternity [illegible]
Talked with me ever and [illegible]
Rose in my hearing beautiful and strange

THE SECRET

I wish I could tell you—I do wish I could I hate to have a secret it burns, like money in my pocket. It's an unnatural thing any way One wants sympathy if it's a gloomy secret, somebody to be gloomy with somebody to talk it over with, to make much or little of it with, to conjecture concerning it its beginning and its end, to dwell upon it and gloat over it, how in the world is one going to enjoy anything all by one's self If I'm eating a peach, I want somebody to have part of it, to know how luscious it is, and I wouldn't give a sixpence for a coach and four unless there were somebody to see me riding So I say to myself, what's the use of knowing it if you're not to speak, or look, or wink, if you're to be no wiser than other people and let nobody see that you are? And as for me I am always blushing and my tongue is tripping, and I am sure to be on the point of betraying the whole thing by something I say, and clapping my hand on my mouth like a silly child

Still, although it's nervous and anxious work, I can keep a secret if I try, or else when he—I mean she—at least I mean I shouldn't have been trusted with it if I couldn't Some people are so important with a secret, and go about as if they knew enough to hang the rest of the world But I never am, I only long to tell it and I do want to tell you this one But there—I promised I wouldn't breathe it, and a promise is a promise, you know

I suppose I wouldn't care half so much to tell if it were only a commonplace affair if there were no romance about it at all But there is Some people are so fond of romance—our Romaine is, and I don't believe anything could have pleased her half so much that happened in the regular, expected way Our Romaine always was so full of fancies and ideals, and when there's anything romantic going, it always falls to her lot Don't you think she's a beauty? I do, so tall, so beautifully made, so gracious, such hair—such soft fragrant hair—such eyes like jewels, and her skin so like a tea rose! I don't believe any of those famous beauties that you read about can hold a candle to her—that I don't! I always wondered why she didn't take some one of her lovers, although I know too, or thought I did for she was just as lovely ten years ago, when she came home from school at seventeen—the very day those dreadful soldiers came, you recollect—as she is to-day She had been gone so long—four years—that everything about the place was just as sweet and strange to her as if it were a kingdom she had just come into, and she was going round, looking at this and exclaiming at that, caressing the creatures, which knew her, every one of them, even the parrots—just rejoicing in everything, and I, a little six year old worshipper, was following her in adoration, with the peacock following me, when all at once the lawn was crowded with soldiers and the yard was full of foragers and the horses, Romaine's own Gulnare, and mamma's, were being led away, and all the cows were lowing, and the pigs were squealing, and the fowls were cackling, as those wretches took possession, and some were building fires in the yard and the rest were swarming into the house And they were in the china closet, ravaging the store-room, were in the bedrooms, in the wardrobes, and a parcel of them had poor mamma in a corner, and had torn away her shawl, and one was flourishing her cap on the point of his bayonet and Romaine had sprung into the midst of them, threatening them with a wild fury, when suddenly a voice rang over the wild uproar, a terrible commanding voice, somebody strode through the throng, and seizing by the shoulder first one and then another of the men who had cornered mamma and Romaine, flung them on this side and on that, and in one moment silence fell, and man by man they slowly slunk away, and presently they were tumbling down the stairs, and marching out of the hall by files and the officer who had wrought the change—a tall slender young fellow of whom one could see little but the eyes blazing like wildfire, for the torn and drooping vizor of his cap, and for the brown beard covering his face, and the smears of smoke and powder—put mamma's shawl about her shoulders, bowed low to Romaine, and took me in his arms a moment and looked at me, and set me down again and was passing out when Romaine ran forward, and caught his hand, and began to pour out a torrent of thanks He turned and smiled 'I deserve no thanks," he said and smiled And then, half hesitating, he raised Romaine's hand, that still forgetfully held his and pressed it to his lips, and was gone And a curious old silver-set diamond on his hand, whose stones made a tiny crest took my baby eye, so that I always remembered it But as I turned to Romaine—oh, how she looked then! I've never seen anything so beautiful since, she blushed such a rosy red and her eyes lighted, and her smile grew dazzling and I've thought, as I remembered it that just so Eve might have looked when she waked and looked upon the world before her And he turned in the door and saw her and then he ran down the stairs and mounted his horse and presently we heard the last of them trooping over the hill They took Gulnare and Ali with them, though for all of the young officer but the very next day Gulnare came into the yard by herself, and neighed for her oats

Well now, do you know, I believe that from that very moment Romaine made that young officer her hero and her ideal She didn't know his name and didn't know his regiment, she didn't know his rank, she had hardly seen his face but for all that she just resolved—very likely without putting it in so many words to herself—that if she couldn't marry him she would never marry anybody, and she would keep herself and her thoughts sacred to this hero And she did And that is what has given her this air of remoteness almost as if she belonged to a superior race you know She didn't know whether her hero was alive or dead there were skirmishes in the neighborhood, and before long a great battle farther off but there were no means of learning anything, of course, and he never came back Somehow I think she felt that if he were alive he would and I think she began to look upon him as dead and herself—well, don't you laugh—as something like his widow, at any rate, as vowed to him She was only seventeen then you know Oh yes, I know I'm only sixteen myself and a terrible chatter box too Paul says but I know that things get fixed in one's mind at seventeen that even seventeen more years won't undo and Romaine has only ten years more But Romaine has the poetical temperament

Well, in a year or two Uncle Paul died and left mamma a comfortable fortune And the farm really belonged to Paul when he reached home mamma decided to come to the city for our winters and to build this little villa for the summers and sometimes Paul comes to us and sometimes we go to him A year ago nearly I came back from school Mamma said I was very pretty but very uninformed and she would [illegible] what my [illegible] had been about to [illegible] all this trouble [illegible] and she [illegible] what sort [illegible] [illegible] with him [illegible] Whereupon mamma said Romaine was the most preposterous girl alive she had just let millions [illegible] and she didn't believe the Archangel Michael would make any impression on her So I began to watch Romaine and I [illegible] button was one of her treasures and I [illegible] what sort of people it was in whom she took an interest I observed that she took [illegible] [illegible] Gul[illegible] [illegible] away with a lock of Mrs Browning's hair and a leaf from Shelley's tomb and a brass button and an old torn visor of an old cap [illegible] we were all [illegible] talking old times and mamma was telling of the fright she had when the soldier was flourishing her cap on the point of his bayonet and the gratitude she felt to her deliverer who she always did feel, came straight from Heaven to help her, and for all she knew went straight back again, I happened to be looking at Romaine in the glass when [illegible] she turned as red as a rose was first and had to get out of the room I made up my mind about Romaine

I was sorry, too for some of the people who used to come mooning around her were very nice There was Col Rice—I don't know what he was colonel of, some fancy fair or sidewalk regiment—I'm sure he'd never smelled powder except when shooting pigeons but he had the littlest foot and hand and oceans of money and a drag And he did send Romaine such flowers and if she had but thrown her handkerchief, there was nothing he wouldn't have given her—cashmere shawls to walk on, and diamonds bright enough to read by And there was an English earl's son, just back from buffalo hunting who would have made a countess of her only give him time enough and goodness knows how many more of Paul's chums and Senator Catchpenny and the regulation swells and Cousin Nicholas

And Romaine disdained them all—every one of Paul's chums of course and Cousin Nicholas on account of the old family feud that had always kept us apart he was a hundred thousandth cousin or so And when the Englishman was round she just out Americaned the Americans and nothing but the dread of a scene with mamma could get her behind Col Rice's horses although I should have been glad of the chance, and that is the way it had been with one or another for nine or ten years, mamma said, and Romaine was undoubtedly a fixture

"I don't know about your having the right to hold yourself so inaccessible said mamma to her one day, as the winding up of a tackling to that sent Romaine out of the room crying 'What is there about you that not a man in America or in Europe either that I can see, is fit to marry you I should like to know' And Romaine came in where I was pegging away at my French

'I wish I was a Catholic" she cried "and then I could go in a convent, and be rid of it all"

"Well, you're not you know I said 'You're a beauty and because you're a beauty you're expected to marry, and mamma'll never give you any peace, and you'd better do it. What is the reason, Romaine? I added directly "Why don't you like any of them? There's a half dozen of them I could learn to like if they'd only propose to me And then Romaine laughed and looked—oh, so lovely! in all her glittering tears and rosy colors You'd never dream Romaine was twenty seven—she's just too sweet for anything! "What's the matter with them now—with Col Rice, for instance?" I asked

'Col Rice with his lady like manners

"Well, the earl's son then?

"And be looked down on by his family for ever!'

"Cousin Nicholas?"

"A great broad shouldered giant who might carry the world and who spends his life playing polo and driving an imitation mail-coach—or does he blow the horn? I don't want any of them I don't intend to marry at all I—I— and then there came a burst of tears, and she went away to her own room

She was dancing that night with Cousin Nicholas at Mrs Glancey's ball. The delicious waltz music made my feet just tingle Mamma lets me go to a ball now and then, to show people what she had in reserve, Romaine said But there was Romaine so listless, so lovely so indifferent, and Nicholas looked down at her so eager, so intent, and then leading her out into the moonlight as if he would take her away from all these people and into another world 'It's no use, Cousin Nicholas," I said when he happened to think of me, half an hour afterward, and brought me an ice, 'she thinks you are one of the *les rois faineants*, and she wouldn't marry you if you were made of gold She wouldn't marry anybody but a soldier anyway" (all at once Nicholas's face lighted up), "and him only if he had been nearly shot to pieces and only one soldier out of all of them, I do believe,' I made haste to add for I didn't want to discourage him

How much must a man do to earn his ease?' said Nicholas in his slow, languid way, which always did seem to make him taller and more broad-shouldered than ever He was a handsome fellow with his fresh color his white forehead his grizzled hair curling in tight rings like that of an old Greek head his teeth gleaming from under the dark mustache when he smiled I didn't see how she could help being attracted to him being—being in love with him you know How many scars must he show?' he drawled Does she want you to wear your uniform and bandages all the time? and then his eyes flashed and he thrust his fingers through the gray rings and I saw where a bullet had plowed its way among them That was my ticket to four months of unconsciousness in a hospital he cried And then he pulled up the cuff from his white wrist, and drew his fingers across an indentation there That lost me my sword arm ' he said What more does she want Shall I tell her a ba[illegible] made this dimple in my chin? that I carry the Five Wounds about me? I suppose if I took off both arms and both legs every night she would have me out of hand '

No she wouldn't I said She wouldn't have you unless you were a tall slender fellow whose eyelashes were burned off whose face was covered to the eyes by a torn visor above and by a brown beard below, who kissed her hand and who wore an old silver set diamond crest on his—I saw it—and whom she has set up in her shrine forever and ever Why Cousin Nicholas what is the matter with you?" For he had suddenly burst into the gayest and most uproarious laugh You had better tell me so that I can laugh too I said feeling as though I ought to be angry but deciding that I could not be vexed with Cousin Nicholas I've no doubt she'll think better of you when I tell her about your scars I said

When you tell her about my scars he exclaimed so that I started and trembled Open your lips about them you blessed little chatterbox and I'll kill you If she won't care for me without scars she shan't care for me at all

Well I never— I began Just take me to mamma if you please. If Paul heard you speaking so to me—

Hang Paul! Hush hush he said drawing my hand through his arm and holding it. You have made me happier to night than you ever can again

I think everybody has gone crazy I cried. And then, instead of his taking me to mamma Cousin Nicholas arm slid round my waist, and he was whirling me round the room to the maddened waltz music in a way that mamma asserted afterwards was utterly indecent and that Romaine declared took her breath away 'I should never have thought it of you she said

Dear me I answered you don't suppose he's going to go sighing like a furnace for you forever when you—

'When I what?

" Have refused him twenty times

I've never had the chance to refuse him once I don't want to have it—

You're afraid you'd accept him [illegible] I exclaimed

I don't want to accept him

You'd accept him quickly enough if he was a slender young officer with his face hidden by a bright brown beard and smooches and streaks of powder driving his soldiers out of the house—the first man that ever kissed your hand Miss Romaine with an old silver set diamond ring on his You needn't think I hadn't any eyes if I wasn't but six years old or any memory or of any faculty of putting two and two together

Oh how can you be so cruel she cried, hiding her face in her hands

I'm not cruel I said It's you that are cruel and silly too Cousin Nicholas is worth a dozen of that [illegible] that you set up your self to bow down to Don't you suppose Cousin Nicholas would have driven the soldiers out and have kissed your hand too?

Nicholas where bullets were flying

Yes where bullets were flying [illegible] the them besides And you don't deserve him that you don't If you are so faithful But oh I do declare Romaine when you're so perfectly lovely [illegible] you [illegible]—

How do you know he [illegible] never said it

And if there was no other speech than just so many words I can't see how you can be so unfeeling

I never said I was unfeeling

What Really Romaine Are you in earnest? Do you really care to him just a little

I—I—I mean I could—maybe But—but then you know dear I—I can't talk about it I feel as if I were pledged—as if I were breaking a bond—

To that other fellow? Fiddlesticks ends! You twenty seven years old almost an old maid and as silly as that Now I'll tell you what if you don't turn a sharp corner I'll see what I can do myself and when it's too late for you you'll be eating you heart out with envy and rage There he comes now and I'm going out to see him and begin and so I ran down the lawn to meet him as he gave his horse to the groom—it was only the next day after Mrs Glancey's ball

I've something to tell you I said, taking his arm and holding it in a way to drive vexation to Romaine's heart for I knew she was looking at us behind a curtain somewhere

And I've something to show you my dear child he answered and he fumbled in a pocket, and then opening his hand just a little way let me see a gleam of something sparkling—diamonds—silver-set

"Nicholas!" I cried And I stood open mouthed, looking him over from head to foot.

"Ten years make great alterations he hummed

But Nicholas—

Hush hush! he said Do you believe she has suspected?

Oh never! Oh make haste Oh, do go in She's in the music room looking out behind the curtain And I never was so impatient with anybody in my life as with the slow careless gait at which he went up the lawn and into the house

I ran in, half an hour afterwards, to get my Japanese work. They had gone out on the balcony and were leaning over the rail together looking at the sea and as I just glanced at them there was a color in Romaine's cheek and a glory in her eye that almost made my heart stop beating And suddenly I made a dart at her and caught her hand and held it up And they both seized me with one accord that moment and swore me to secrecy And I promised and a promise is a promise you know and although I'm dying to tell you wild horses won't get it away from me, and I never shall tell you what it was I saw on Romaine's finger

UNDER FALSE COLORS

They were making a railroad from a certain city to—no matter where Suffice it was somewhere in that boundless out west, and it ran through a wild, Indian fested country, where fever and ague and rifles from the savages were uncomfortably familiar evils Among the small army of employes was John Marshall, a civil engineer, in charge of section in one of the wildest portions of the line, But he was young fresh from college and hard work and terrors had no danger for him

John Marshall sat one day in the rude log hut which constituted his "office" examining plans, making out requisitions etc, when a shadow across his paper caused him to look up In the doorway stood a boyish fellow of apparently eighteen or twenty with smooth face fresh complexion curly hair, and somewhat effeminate in form and figure In response to Marshall's inquiring look he said "I have called upon you, sir, hoping to get work "

'Well we are full just now in the section," was the discouraging reply What can you do?"

"I can write keep accounts or do something of that kind better than anything else but I will do anything that—"

'I see You haven't been used to very hard work, as your hands show

"No, sir but if you will only try me, I'm sure you will find me willing I'm very anxious to get work

'But what sent you to this outlandish place to find it?

The young man colored, but made no reply

'Well' continued Marshall, "of course that's your own affair, not mine I can't offer you anything in the way of work, because you don't seem qualified for severe manual labor I want a clerk—an assistant—bad enough but the company wouldn't pay if I should engage you

That doesn't matter ' said the young applicant If you could only give me board and lodging for a few months I would gladly stay '

Very well On those terms I engage you But what is your name ?

Frank Burroughs sir

So Frank was engaged to assist John Marshall, and he soon proved himself a valuable aid Educated, quick and ready he soon made himself indispensable in various way

Months passed and the portion of the railroad drew near completion In the mean time Frank and John had become fast friends They were inseparable companions and a deeper than ordinary liking seemed to have sprung up between them

Frank said John Marshall one day our section will be completed this week and then our employment here will be at an end What do you propose doing?

I don't know and the youth hung his head sorrowfully

As for me continued John I am going home for a month's vacation and I should be more than pleased to have you go with me In fact I must insist upon it for—in spite of your almost girlish ways—I should be lost without your society

Frank remained silent seemingly oppressed with a sorrow of some kind

You don't seem in good spirits to day said John rallying.

No I am very sad indeed

"Will you tell me why?

It would involve a long story and a confession one that requires a sacrifice of self respect to make

But we are friends

Yes and I feel that you have a right to know So listen with all the patience you can Away down in one of the lonely valleys that dot our beautiful New York state situated near the headwaters of the Mohawk there lived a few years ago a man named Lamport with a family consisting of a wife and one child a girl Mr Lamport had once been a prominent merchant of New York but meeting with heavy losses in his business through wild speculation he had sold out and with the remnant of his fortune had settled in the valley I have just mentioned Here he resolved to begin the world anew Possessed of a wife who sympathized with him in all his trials he never despaired as many might have done

' But one child had blessed their union little Fanny at this time about seven years of age In her all the parents love was centred Mr Lamport had been at his new vocation about three years, and was in a fair way to retrieve the losses he had met with in his mercantile character

'The little valley was but a few miles in length but little more than a mile in width surrounded on all sides by high mountains thickly wooded But few other families had their residence in the valley The scarcity of neighbors however did not cause Mrs Lamport to have any vain longing for the society in which she had been reared Her nature was not of an ambitious turn While her family possessed health and the wolf was kept from the door she would never complain but would always be a loving and fitting helpmate to her husband Mr Lamport was fully conscious of the treasure he possessed in his wife and they were happy indeed

Things went well for a time and then calamity came Both Mr and Mrs Lamport suddenly died leaving Fanny alone and almost penniless Paralyzed with grief the poor girl knew not what to do The neighbors kindly came forward to assist her and with a hundred dollars in her pocket she went to a relative in New York—a widow lady named Plessley She was not a handsome she was not particularly rich she was not certainly over thirty Those who merely saw her wondered at the immense popularity she enjoyed but those who knew her intimately perfectly understood the fascination Mrs Plessley possessed [illegible] brilliant intellect, [illegible] everything that was to be [illegible] any subject in the world [illegible] most abstruse theological creed to the [illegible] of the Black Crook [illegible] amusing woman in New York Her conversation was like [illegible] of brilliant fireworks so dazzling that it was almost impossible to analyze it but those who had self possession enough to close their eyes against the flashing light saw in her thoughtlessness and [illegible] for the feelings of others and a thorough absence of herself she was as brilliant as a rainbow but as cold

Fanny was taken into society, after only a few months by Mrs Plessley who took every care to display whatever beauty or accomplishment her young relative possessed Fanny soon made up her mind that Mrs Plessley was using her for a speculative purpose the desired end being a rich husband While the widow was not particularly anxious to exchange her freedom for the matrimonial yoke she schemed to gain for herself position and fortune by marrying Fanny advantageously The waited for man came at last He was a millionaire, and was infatuated with Fanny, and was sixty years old The girl recoiled from the proposed match with disgust the venerable suitor pleaded Mrs Plessley commanded Upon Fanny's final refusal the widow ordered her to leave the house never to enter again With the remainder of the money she had originally brought with her and which she had kept because she had no time to spend it she went out into the world

Here the speaker hesitated as if loath to go on

Is the story finished? asked John

' No"

'Well go on then I should, of course like to know what became of Fanny

Not knowing where to go or what to do but with a vague idea of getting work somewhere or somehow she applied to numerous warehouses and shops but she was in every instance obliged to confess ignorance of the work in question In some places her good looks subjected her to insult, and she went to bed at night in a cheap lodging thoroughly discouraged. The next day she went through about the same experience, with the same result

'If I were only a man,' she said to herself I could get on better, I would at least be free from insult and I could seek my fortune much more comfortably '

This set her thinking, and by morning she had resolved upon a novel masquerade Very early she set out, and a short walk brought her to a clothing warehouse She entered and thus addressed the shopman Have you any ready made clothing for boys or young men?

Yes was the reply

Please show me some '

She selected a suit of clothes which she thought would suit the purpose, had them put in a bundle and took them to her room together with a cap which she bought on the way Half an hour afterward she looked in the mirror and saw a smart young fellow of eighteen—but with her hair reaching to the waist. A pair of scissors, skillfully used soon brought the hair into a proper condition and then she scarcely knew herself

With the next train she started for the west Stopping at Buffalo, she obtained a situation in a warehouse to fill a temporary vacancy, but that lasted only a few weeks and then she went to Chicago There she looked for work in vain until her money was almost exhausted and she found that being a man did not insure complete success Her slender and youthful appearance debarred her from work of a heavy nature and lighter situations such as book keepers clerks, etc, were scarce

At last finding that starvation was her only prospect in the city, Fanny resolved to try the country By chance she read in a newspaper of a railroad being in course of construction and so she came here

Came here? ejaculated John Marshall ' Then you are—

I am Fanny Lamport was the blushing reply

John started back in amazement He was naturally a bashful fellow unaccustomed to female society and the idea that he had been for months associating with a young lady unawares was startling Then he wondered that he had not suspected the truth before that he had not more particularly noticed the clerk's effeminacy girlish blushes and pretty ways and now that he thought of it he did not relish the idea of parting with that pretty clerk

A silence of some length ensued at the completion of Fanny's story broken finally by John Marshall

'I don't see he said with some hesitation that we need part just because you have changed your sex but then you know it wouldn't be exactly proper for you to stay here with me now that I know you're a girl

Fanny was silent She was thinking of the bitterness of parting with the man she had learned to love The months she had spent in his society had been the happiest since her parent's death

Do you wish to leave me?" asked John

No indeed replied Fanny quickly Please do not make me go away Nobody but you knows of my sex '

I see but one way for you to do as you desire

Name it

By marrying me

It was settled with a hug and a kiss

John Marshall went home to spend his vacation which resolved it into a honeymoon When his friends asked him where he found his lovely wife he always replies that there is a funny story connected with his courtship but Fanny blushes at this point and he never tells the story

The Soul of the Work

Speaking of the work of the investigating committee appointed by the last legislature and the election of Messrs Galloway and Thompson the Salem *Statesman* a republican paper says

While thanks are due to the democrats who voted for that investigation—democrats without whose votes the investigation could never have been ordered—the people of Oregon know that the brains of that committee was Hon D P Thompson Without him it would have accomplished as little perhaps as investigating committees have heretofore It was Dave Thompson's committee as it has frequently been called He was the soul of it and the most efficient act done by Speaker Thompson in connection with the whole business was the appointment of his namesake as a member of the committee He thus secured the valuable assistance of a man who had not only the ability but the disposition to probe the whole matter to the bottom It is a matter of regret with many republicans all over the state that Hon D P Thompson was not returned from Multnomah to bear his democratic colleagues in the work of that committee company during the ensuing session of the legislature Anyway we shall see Messrs Galloway and Thompson and we shall expect them to receive a grand ovation at the hands of their party brethren at the opening of the legislative assembly

Walla Walla *Statesman* There is now no doubt but that we shall again be blessed with a most abundant fruit crop The trees are already loaded down to their utmost capacity This is especially the case with cherry trees every yard has one or more trees and their abundance now they are about changing to ripeness is very pleasant to behold

The *Banner* will soon be issued at Walla Walla with Rev J L Bl[illegible]ch as editor It will be published under the auspices of the Ladies Relief Society and devoted to religion literature and benevolence

THE NEW NULLIFICATION.

Speech of Hon. James A. Garfield of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, March 17 1880.

Mr Garfield The discussion of this bill has concentrated upon two topics—the public printing and the election law On the subject of the public printing I shall take no time except to say this After one of the saddest histories in the experience of this government with the old contract system which broke down by the weight of its own corruption it was developed and proved beyond any controversy that in the four years preceding the administration of Abraham Lincoln out of the private profits on the public printing and binding the sum of $100 000 was contributed by the public printer for political purposes mainly to carry the democratic election in Pennsylvania and that vast contribution did not exhaust the profits of the public printer out of the government This exposure destroyed the wretched contract system and thereafter the government itself assumed the responsibility of the work At first the senate or house of representatives elected a printer as they had a manifest right to do under the clause of the constitution which gives each house the power to elect its own officers But when by and by the office grew into a great national establishment in which all the printing and binding for all departments of the government was done it became manifest that the senate was exercising a power of appointment unwarranted by the constitution and in the year 1874 on motion of Mr Hale of New York a resolution was adopted by a two thirds vote suspending the rules of the house and making in order on a sundry civil service appropriation bill an amendment to change the law and make the printer an officer of the United States to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate I had charge of that bill and voted for the amendment as did nearly all my associates and it was adopted by the almost unanimous vote of the house both parties uniting in declaring that the old law was unconstitutional and that experience had proved it unwise republicans taking their share of responsibility for their own blunders and mistakes all agreeing that the law ought to conform to the constitution

When the democratic party came into power in 1876 they amended that law by making it take effect immediately We had made it take effect when a vacancy should occur in the office of public printer In 1876 the law was so changed as to make it take effect immediately And that passed by the general consent of both parties The proposition now is to go back and in the face of our past experience make a change in this law which will not affect in any way the question of economy which will not change one bit of the machinery of the management of the public printing and does not pretend to be in the direction of economy but merely abolishes a constitutional office and creates an unconstitutional one, takes the appointing power out of the hands of the president and unlawfully places it in the hands of this house, merely to get some democrat into office This is to be done for no public good to satisfy the demands of party hunger I have no doubt that this amendment will be as it ought to be ruled out of order and I will use no further words in discussing it

CONTEMNING THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

I will now call attention, during the short time left me to what I consider a matter of far greater moment My colleague (Mr McMahon) in his speech opening the discussion upon this bill made the announcement in substance, and it remains uncontradicted and not protested against by any one on this side of the house first that "we have not hitherto made and do not in this bill and will not in any future bill, make any appropriation whatever for supervisors or special deputy marshals so far as they have to do with congressional elections " He asserts that it was not proper for any officer of the government to appoint special deputy marshals when no appropriation had been made for that specific purpose

Then further on he declares—I quote from his printed speech

> And I desire to say that because the supreme court of the United States has decided that the election law is constitutional by a sort of eight by seven decision—and I mean by that a division apparently according to party lines (without impugning the good faith of any member of the supreme court, but to show how differently a legal question may appear to persons who have been educated in different political schools)—that although that court has decided the constitutionality of the law that when we come as legislators, to appropriate money it is our duty to say Is this law constitutional? or if constitutional, is it a good law and are we bound to appropriate money for it "

He undertakes as will be seen, to throw contempt on that decision by styling it 'a sort of eight by seven decision," I remind him that it is a seven to two decision having been adopted by a larger number of the members of the court than the majority of the decisions of that tribunal It is a decision of a broad, sweeping character and declares that congress may take the whole control of congressional elections or a partial control as they choose that the election laws as it stands on the national statute book is the supreme law of the land on that subject

More than that the supreme court not only in this case but in another recent case has made a declaration which ought to be engraven upon the minds and hearts of all the people of this country, And this is its substance

> That a law of congress interpenetrates and becomes a part of every law of every state of this union to which its subject matter is applicable and it is binding upon the people upon every foot of our soil. This is the voice of the constitution

Now therefore, under this decision the election laws of the United States are the laws of every state of the Union No judge of election no state officer or other person connected with any congressional election, no elector who offers his ballot at any such election can with impunity lift his hand or do any act against any of the provisions of these laws, [illegible] rest down upon congressional elections in every state like the casing air' broad and general protecting with their dignity every act and penetrating with their authority every function of congressional elections They are the supreme law of the land on that subject

But now a representative speaking for the democratic party in this house rises not with the plea which he could have made with some show of plausibility last year that the law is unconstitutional and that therefore they would not enforce it—but with a constitutional law declared so by the supreme court covering him and filling the republic from end to end reaching everywhere and covering every foot of soil where a congressional election can be held he rises in his place and declares that the democratic party will not execute that law nor permit it to be obeyed

We who are the sworn law makers of the nation and ought to be examples of respect for and obedience to the law—we who before we took our first step in legislation swore before God and our country that we would support the supreme law of the land—we are now invited to become conspicuous leaders in the violation of the law My colleague announces the purpose to break the law and invites congress to follow him in the assault [illegible]

Mr Chairman by far the most formidable danger that threatens the republic to day is the [illegible] law breaking which shows itself in many terrible and alarming manifestations The people of the Pacific coast after two years of unrest and with the spirit of communism in the city of San Francisco have manfully grappled with this lawless spirit and the leader of it was yesterday sentenced to penal servitude as a violator of the law But what can we say to Denis Kearney and his associates if to day we announce ourselves the foremost law-breakers of the country and set an example to all the turbulent and vicious elements of disorder to follow us?

THE ELECTION LAWS MANDATORY

My colleague [Mr McMahon] tries to shield his violation of the law behind a section of the statutes which provides that no disbursing officer shall make any contract involving the expenditure of money beyond what is appropriated for the purpose I answer that I hold in my hand a later law a later statute which governs the restrictive law of which he speaks which governs him and governs the courts It is the election law itself I invite attention briefly to its substance Sections 2011 and 2012 of the revised statutes provide that upon the application of any two citizens in any city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants to have the election guarded and scrutinized the judge of the circuit court of the United States shall hold his court open during the ten days preceding the election The law commands the judge of the court to so do

In the open court from day to day and from time to time the judge shall appoint and, under the seal of the court shall commission two citizens of different political parties who are voters within the precinct where they reside to be supervisors of the election That law is mandatory upon the judge Should he refuse to obey he can be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office He must not stop to inquire whether an appropriation has been made to pay these supervisors The rights of citizens are involved upon their application the judge must act But what then?

Again section 2021 provides that on the application of two citizens the marshal of the United States shall appoint special deputy marshals to protect the supervisors in the execution of their duty And the law is mandatory upon the marshal He must obey it under the pains and penalties of the law What then? When the supervisors and special deputy marshals have been appointed they find their duties plainly prescribed in the law And then section 5521 provides that if they neglect or refuse to perform fully all the duties enjoined on them they are liable to fine and imprisonment They can not excuse their neglect by saying We will not act because congress has not appropriated the money to pay us All these officers are confronted by the imperial command of the law—first to the judge and marshal to appoint then to the supervisor and deputy marshal to act and to act under the pains and penalties of fine and imprisonment Impeachment enforces the obedience of the judge fine and imprisonment the obedience of the supervisors and deputy marshals

Now comes one other mandatory order in the last section of this long chapter of legislation the majestic command of the law is addressed both to congress and the treasury It declares that there shall be paid out of the treasury $5 per day to these officers as compensation for their services Here too the law is equally imperious and mandatory it addresses itself to the conscience of every member of this house with only this difference we cannot be impeached for disobedience we cannot be fined or locked up in the penitentiary for voting no and refusing the appropriation we cannot be fined or imprisoned if we refuse to do our duty And so shielded by the immunity of his privilege as a representative, my colleague sets the example to all officers and all people of deliberately and with clear-sighted purpose violating the law of the land

Thus he seeks to nullify the law Thus he hopes to thwart the nation's collected will ' Does my colleague reflect that in doing this he runs the risk of vitiating every national election? Suppose his lead be followed and the demand of citizens for supervisors and marshals is made and refused because an appropriation has not been voted Does he not see the possibility of vitiating every election held where fraud and violence are not suppressed and the law has not been complied with? Yet he would risk the validity of all the congressional elections of the United States rather than abandon his party's purpose he would make congress the chief of the law breakers of the land

Mr Chairman when I took my seat as a member of this house I took it with all the responsibilities which the place brought upon me and among others was my duty to keep the obligations of the law Where the law speaks in mandatory terms to everybody else and then to me I should deem it cowardly and dishonorable if I should skulk behind my legislative privilege for the purpose of disobeying and breaking the supreme law of the land [Applause]

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

The issue now made is somewhat different from that of the last session, but, in my judgment, it is not less significant and dangerous I would gladly waive any party advantage which this controversy might give for the sake of that calm and settled peace which would reign in this hall if we all obeyed the law But if the leaders on the other side are still determined to rush upon their fate by forcing upon the country this last issue—that because the democratic party happen not to like a law they will not obey it—because they happen not to approve of the spirit and character of a law they will not let it be executed—I say to gentlemen on the other side if you are determined to make such an issue it is high time that the American people should know it.

Here is the volume of our laws More sacred than the twelve tables of Rome, this rock of the law rises in monumental grandeur alike above the people and the president, above the courts, above congress, commanding everywhere reverence and obedience to its supreme authority Yet the dominant party in this house virtually declares that "any part of this volume that we do not like and cannot repeal we will disobey We have tried to repeal these election laws we have failed because we had not the constitutional power to destroy them the constitution says they shall stand in their authority and power, but we the democratic party, in defiance of the constitution declare that if we cannot destroy them outright by their repeal they shall be left to crumble into ruin by wanton and lawless neglect"

Mr. Chairman I ask gentlemen on the other side whether they wish to maintain this attitude in regard to the legislation of this country? Are they willing to start on a hunt through the statutes and determine for themselves what they will obey and what they will disobey? That is the meaning of my colleague's speech It means anything it means that He is not an old Brandenburg elector but an elector in this novel and modern sense that he will elect what laws he will obey and what he will disobey and in so far as his power can go he will infect with his spirit of disobedience all the good people of this country who trust him

THE DANGER OF EXAMPLE OF DISOBEDIENCE

I ask gentlemen whether this is a time when it is safe to disregard and weaken the authority of law In all quarters the civil society of this country is becoming honey combed through and through by disintegrating forces—in some states by the violation of contracts and the repudiation of debts in others by open resistance and defiance in still others by the reckless overturning of constitutions and letting the red-fool furry of the Seine run riot among our people and build its blazing altars to the strange gods of ruin and misrule All these things are sapping the good order of society and threatening the foundations of our government and our peace In a time like this more than ever before this country needs a body of lawgivers clothed and in their right minds who have laid their hands upon the altar of the law as its defenders not its destroyers And yet now in the name of party for some supposed party advantage my colleague from Ohio announces and no one on his side has said him nay that they not only have not in the past obeyed but in the future they will not obey this law of the land which the supreme court has just crowned with the authority of its sanction If my colleague chooses to meet that issue, if he chooses to go to the country with that plea I shall regret it deeply for the country's sake but if I looked only to my party's interest it would give me joy to engage in such a struggle

The [illegible] made the people [illegible] and the tendencies of gentlemen on the other side Now this cool calm deliberate [illegible] of the law will not be tolerated We have had a winter to freeze out our passion we have had a summer to thaw out our indifference we have had the changing circles of the year to bring us around to order and calmness, and yet all the fiery courses of the stars seem to have shed their influence on my colleague to fire him with a more desperate madness and drive his party on to a still sadder fate [Applause on the republican side]

I trust and believe that we may yet find some response from the other side of the house that will prevent this course of procedure If we do I will gladly give away any party advantage for the sake of strengthening the foundations of law and good order And I therefore appeal to gentlemen on the other side to prevent a disaster which their party leaders are preparing not for themselves alone but for our common country I hope before this day is over we may see such a vote in this chamber upon this bill as will put an end to this miserable business and cast out of these halls the dregs of that unfortunate and crazy extra session [Applause on the republican side]

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Becoming Bonnet or
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To Examine My S
P. E. BRIGH
First St., Next to La[illegible] & Tilto

PICNICS
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TUESDAY, JUN[illegible] 22d, 18
AT
NEW ERA PA
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Valuable Prizes will be Given for
Tickets.......
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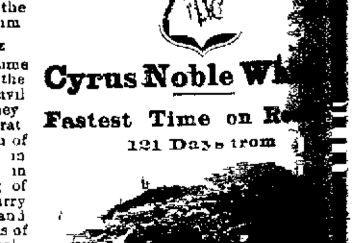
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of the Secretary of State, or such par
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be made by warrant drawn on the
rer. R. P. EARHART,
Secretary of State.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. JUNE 16, 1880.

THE TACOMA SENSATION.

A Card from Rev. J. R. Thompson, Explaining the Alleged Outrage—Complete Vindication of Capt. Wilkinson and Gen. Milroy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I see by a late issue of your paper that somebody in New Tacoma or thereabouts is "spoiling for a fight" over the alleged "outrages" which have been perpetrated upon the Puyallup Indians in connection with the Forest Grove Indian school. The matter is so absurd, and the intense "excitement" reported to you so entirely groundless, that neither General Milroy or Captain Wilkinson seem to have thought it worth paaying attention to, even if they had the inclination to answer every anonymous scribbler. Being interested in all that appertains to the Puyallup Indians, among whom the Presbyterian church has a flourishing mission, I have "kept track" of the proceedings in connection with this fearful "outrage," and am much better able to give the actual facts than any correspondent who only heard the one-sided talk at Tacoma, and who, because he saw a lawyer excited (most probably about his fees), immediately reported *the whole city* aroused over "a high handed outrage"—a report which your correspondent of the 8th inst. declares to be false. It may be somewhat astonishing to your readers to be told that not a single boy or girl has been transferred unwillingly from the Puyallup to the Forest Grove school, or without the full consent of the parents.

The trouble arose out of the afterthought of one Indian and his wife, who had willingly sent their only child with Capt. Wilkinson. The absence of the child made their home lonely. The mother cried over it. The father told this to a white man. He advised him to go to a lawyer for advice. The lawyer sent him back for one of the chiefs to "talk at once." Two chiefs went with him. Several other Indians went along for company. Half a dozen Indians in a lawyer's office attracted some idlers in Tacoma. Your correspondent, anxious, no doubt, to tell a big story and at the same time give the Indian service a stab, wrote that flaming, sensational paragraph; which deceived even the editor of THE OREGONIAN into imagining that there was something which either the general or the captain ought to explain. That poor old heart-broken grandmother who hid her two darling little grandchildren in the woods and was put into the skookum house for it, did actually kidnap them from the Puyallup school, though nobody had any intention of sending them to Forest Grove. Of course she was punished for it, said punishment being a short imprisonment.

Such, in brief outline, is the head and fronting of the alleged "outrage." I don't think it will cause any "heated debate," because there is only one side to it, and a debate, to be a success, ought to have something tangible on both sides of the subject. General Milroy has been a faithful and honorable public servant. He administers the law wisely, and has been a great power for good among the Indians under his charge. That he is cordially hated by many, with whose demoralizing influence over the Indians he has interfered is to be expected. His independence—a virtue, by the way, which THE OREGONIAN ought to respect—has made him some political enemies, and his uncompromising advocacy of religion and temperance has arrayed against him a portion of our people, whose opposition is to be preferred to their friendship, in all questions where the principles of morality are involved. These men can, of course, raise a considerable noise if they combine actively against any man. That something of this character is now being attempted, I have little doubt, but I shall be very much astonished if THE OREGONIAN after the above hint of the true inwardness of the matter will continue to lend its columns to help out the arrangement. The estimation in which General Milroy is held by the temperance people of Olympia was evidenced only a few days ago by the facts that the Blue Ribbon League arranged during his absence from the city for a birthday picnic in his honor, and that nearly 300 persons turned out to celebrate this important event in the history of a brave old hero, who has surely deserved better of his country than some people appear to imagine.

If either of your correspondents has anything further to say regarding the "outrage" let him be man enough to append his name thereunto, and what he says will receive due attention. I haven't yet visited the Indian children at Forest Grove, but if what I hear through reliable channels be correct, I will go so far as to say that even a forcible removal of the brightest and healthiest of the Indian children from the best of our reservation schools to the Forest Grove seminary, with all its elevating surroundings, would be the highest possible blessing to every child so removed. Capt. Wilkinson is a man well known to many readers of THE OREGONIAN as too far above anything "unlawful and malicious" to be reached by the erratic quill of any anonymous scribbler; so I presume you won't hear very soon from him. I rather suspect that all of his official acts (and his private life for that matter,) will bear scrutiny much better than the acts, public and private, of some who are too ready to become his detractors. With thanks for so much of your valuable space, I remain, etc.,

JOHN R. THOMPSON,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Olympia.
OLYMPIA, June 14, 1880.

ROUTE OF THE NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Dear Sir:—Thinking that the readers of your paper might be interested in learning the probable location of the long-talked-of narrow-gauge railroad which the Oregonian Railroad Co. (limited) propose building through Marion, Linn and Lane counties, prompts me to send you this communication.

Judging from the course the present preliminary survey is taking, the road will commence at or near Rae's ferry, on the Willamette river, thence near Brook's station, thence across Lake Labish and to the north end of Howell's Prairie, thence due south through the center of the prairie and pass out at the south end between the farms of George Eoff, Jr., and Mr. King, at which place it encounters the everlasting Waldo hills, thence near the Stipp school house, Waldo farm, Henry Smith's farm and to Aumsville, thence to Scio, Lebanon and Brownsville. It appears to be the general opinion of all the old settlers and parties who have given any attention to the various routes talked of, that this one would be the most practicable which could be selected; and should the road be located on this route, it would accommodate more people, do more business and cost less than any other. Persons not acquainted with the route, by referring to William's map of Marion and Linn counties, will at once see the directness as well as practicability of crossing the Waldo hills by that route. We have reference more particularly to that portion between the Willamette and Santiam rivers. This route will pass eight and one-half miles east of Salem, and five and one-half miles west of Silverton. The survey is being made by Chief Engineer J. H. Quinton and a party of fourteen, and a more quiet and orderly set of fellows it has not been our pleasure to meet for some time.

Yours, etc.,
NARROW GAUGE.
Howell's Prairie, Or., June 4, 1880.

GRUBS IN GROWING GRAIN.

PORTLAND, June 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

We are in receipt from Mr. Waddle, superintendent Breadmead's farm, on the South Yamhill river, four miles west of Amity, the following:

"The worms are destroying our oats and wheat sown on the bottom lands. They eat through the grain, don't leave enough of the grain to sprout. A great deal of it has been sprouted and up. The worms eat into the grain and it dies. I dug into a drill of wheat when it was blanky and found thirteen little red worms, about an inch long, in a distance of about eighteen inches. I dug into another drill of wheat where there was a splendid set; looked like it was too thick; could not find any worms, though the distance was not over three feet apart. In the oats I found in the blanky spots a kind of a white or yellowish grub or worm very lively; found some few in the wheat." Possibly the above may be new to many of your numerous readers. If, however, there are any farmers who have had grain thus affected, will they please state the remedy or results of their experiences in your paper.

R. & L.

DECISION IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DEADY, J.

U. S. District Court—District of Oregon.

SATURDAY June 12, 1880.

In re Estes & Carter. In Bankruptcy. Petition to Apply Certain Assets in Payment of Individual Debts.

(1) LIEN OF A JUDGMENT. E. conveyed certain property in fraud of his creditors, and afterwards certain creditors of the firm of E. & C. obtained judgments against said firm and docketed the same; then the firm and members thereof were adjudged bankrupts and the assignee brought suit against the grantee in the fraudulent conveyance to have the same set aside and obtained a decree to that effect, whereupon the property was sold by the assignee, free from the liens of such judgments, if any, and the proceeds brought into this court for distribution: *Held*, (1), that the lien of such judgments only attached to the property then *belonging* to the judgment debtor; (2), that the conveyance passed all the estate of the grantor in the premises to the grantee, qualified only by the right of the creditors to subject the same to the payment of their debts, in the manner and time prescribed by law; and, (3) that therefore the lien of the judgments did not attach to the premises and the proceeds of the sale thereof are the separate estate of E., and must be first equally applied to the payment of his separate creditors.

DEADY, J.

On July 19, 1877, Levi Estes and Charles M. Carter were, by this court adjudged bankrupts, both as partners constituting the firm of "Estes and Carter," and as individuals. On May 4, 1876, Estes was the owner of the undivided one-half of lots 3 and 4 in block 39 in this city, and being insolvent, conveyed the same, subject to a mortgage thereon of —— to William H. Cole with intent to hinder, delay and defraud his creditors. On December the 22, 1879, the circuit court for this district in a suit brought for that purpose by the assignee of the bankrupts against said Cole gave a decree setting aside and annulling said conveyance as fraudulent. Afterwards, the assignee, upon the order of this court, sold the property *free* from all liens, if any, except that of the mortgage aforesaid, for the sum of $7600.

Claims, amounting in the aggregate to $19,498 19, have been proved against the joint estate of the parters and the individual estate of Estes—$7,540 06 unsecured, $836 15 arising upon judgments, against the latter; and $6,760 16 unsecured, and $4,361 82 arising upon judgments, against the partnership. Besides these, claims amounting to $2,836 15, but secured by mortgage upon other property, have been proved against Estes. The judgments were all given and docketed after the conveyance to Cole. There are no assets of the partnership, but the assets of Estes' estate amount to $6,668 91, $6000 of which will probably be applicable to the payment of debts.

The assignee, on behalf of certain individual creditors of Estes filed a petition setting forth the fact of the conflicting claims upon this fund and asked for an order directing it to be applied exclusively upon the individual debts of Estes, without regard to the supposed lien of any judgment.

The petition was referred to the register when the judgment creditors of the partnership, George Ham, Smith Bros. & Co., H. L. Dart, A. Watts and John H. Moore demurred to the same upon the ground that on the facts stated the petitioners were not entitled to the relief asked, because the judgments of said creditors were a lien upon the individual property of Estes which the fund in the hands of the assignee represents. By consent the register made a proforma ruling upon the demurrers and, the matter was certified into court and here argued by counsel.

Counsel for the judgment creditors insist that the judgments given against Estes whether jointly with Carter or alone were a lien upon the property conveyed by the former to Cole, notwithstanding such conveyance, and the lien now exists against the proceeds thereof in the hands of the assignee.

The argument in support of this proposition assumes that notwithstanding the previous conveyance to Cole, the property as to these judgment creditors at the date of the entry and docket of their judgments, still *belonged* to Estes, and therefore it became and was subject to the lien of said judgments; and upon the correctness of this assumption the case turns.

On the other hand counsel for the assignee contend that at the date of the judgments in question, Estes having already conveyed the premises to Cole by a deed valid and operative as between the parties thereto, had no interest in the premises—that they in no sense belonged to him and therefore the liens of said judgments could not affect or include them.

The Or. civ. code § 265, provides, that—

"From the date of the docketing of a judgment, * * * such judgment shall be a lien upon *all the real property of the defendant* within the county or counties where the same is docketed, or which he may afterwards acquire therein, during the time an execution may issue thereon." By §§ 273, 279, it is further provided, that an execution against property may be levied upon "the real property belonging to him (the judgment debtor) on the day when the judgment was docketed in the county or at any time thereafter;" and "All property or right or interest therein of the judgment debtor," not specially exempted, "shall be liable to an execution."

Section 51 of chap. 8, relating to conveyances, which is substantially a copy of ch. 5 of 13 Elizabeth, provides, among other things, that every conveyance of any estate in lands, "made with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors of their lawful * * * demands * * * as against the person so hindered, delayed or defrauded shall be void." Gen. Laws, p. 523.

To show that a judgment is a lien upon land previously conveyed in fraud of creditors counsel cite Bump on F. C. 465; Pratt v. Wheeler, 6 Gray 522; Scully v. Kearns, 14 La. An. 436; Eastman v. Schettler, 13 Wis. 362; Jacoby's Appeal, 67 Penn. 434; Manhattan Co. v. Evertson, 6 Paige, Ch. 465; Smith v. Ingles, 2 Or. 43.

In Pratt v. Wheeler, supra, the point in controversy was not decided. That case only determines that a deed in fraud of creditors is void as against the attachment of any of such creditors. The deed being void as to creditors, it is merely a question of procedure whether a creditor shall attack it in equity by a bill to set it aside or by process at law, as an attachment or execution against the property covered by it. In Massachusetts, the courts did not possess equity jurisdiction until a late date and the proceeding by attachment or execution, to assert the right of a creditor against the property of a debtor, covered by a fraudulent conveyance became and is common.

But whether the mere lien of a judgment which results from the docketing of the same can be used or have the effect of process by means of which a creditor can assert his right against a fraudulent conveyance is another and very different question.

All this and more may be said of the case of Scully v. Kearns, supra. This was a case of a "simulated" or sham sale of personal property in fraud of creditors and the court only held that the judgment creditor of the pretended vendor was not bound to proceed specially to have the sale set aside, but might treat it as so far void and levy upon the property as that of the judgment debtor.

Eastman v. Schettler, supra, does contain a dictum to the effect that a judgment obtained against a debtor who has already conveyed his property in fraud of his creditors is notwithstanding such conveyance a lien thereon, but the only point *decided* in the case was that the purchaser of such property at a sale upon such judgment succeeded to the right of the judgment creditor, and might therefore assail such conveyance in the same manner as such creditor.

In Jacoby's appeal, supra, there was a contest between two judgment-creditors for the proceeds of property sold upon the process of the junior of them, the same having been conveyed prior to the judgments by the judgment debtor in fraud of his creditors. The court, upon the authority of Hoffman's appeal, 8 Wright 95, in which it was said that it was "the estate of the debtor which was sold at the sheriff's sale and therefore the liens upon it which attached after the fraudulent grant must be paid in their order," gave the proceeds to the prior judgment creditor.

In Manhattan Co. v. Evertson, supra it was held, that as between the mortgagee in a mortgage to secure a previous debt, executed by the grantee in a fraudulent conveyance, and the judgment creditors of the grantor in such conveyance, the lien of the latter should prevail. The citation from Bump on F. C. is fully to the effect, that in such cases, in contemplation of law the title remains in the debtor and that judgments against him become liens upon such property, precisely as if no transfer had been made.

But this statement of the law is based, among others, upon the foregoing cases, and it is clear that with the exception of the last two, they do not support the text.

In addition to these authorities, I find that Judge Hoffman, in re Beadle, 5 Saw., 351, has held in favor of the lien under circumstances similar to those in this case.

The syllabus of the case states the facts and the ruling sufficiently. It is—"Where an insolvent made an assignment to trustees, with intent to hinder and delay his creditors, which assignment was by this court subsequently adjudged void, and trustees conveyed the property to the assignee in bankruptcy: *Held*, that the latter took the property subject to the liens of creditors who had recovered and docketed judgments subsequently to the fraudulent conveyance and before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings."

In the course of the opinion of the court, this question is asked—"Could the judgment-creditors, by docketing their judgments against the grantor, acquire a lien on the land without previously bringing their bill in equity to set aside the fraudulent conveyance?" and the answer given is—"This question must be settled by the law of this state; and it appears to have been settled ever since the case of Hager v. Shindler, 29 Cal. 47, that a conveyance of this description may be treated by the judgment-creditor as absolutely void ab initio, and as if non existent."

But it does not appear that any question concerning the operation or effect of the *lien* of a judgment arose or was decided in Hager v. Shindler.

That was a case where the purchaser of real property at a sheriff's sale, upon an execution to enforce a judgment against one who had, prior to the judgment, conveyed the premises in question in fraud of his creditors, brought a suit to annul such conveyance as a cloud upon his title and the court held that the suit could be maintained. Nothing was claimed under or by virtue of the lien of the judgment. Indeed the statement of the ruling in Hager v. Shindler by the court in re Beadle shows this. It is—"In that case it was held that the purchaser of land at a sheriff's sale may maintain a bill to set aside and annul as a cloud upon the title a deed of the land given before the judgment by the judgment debtor without consideration and to defraud creditors."

And the subsequent cases of Ferris v. Irving, 28 Cal., 646, and Stewart v. Thompson, 32 Cal., 263, referred to by the court, and particularly the concurring opinion of Judge Sawyer in the latter case, are only to the same effect—that the conveyance is void as to the creditor who may attack it and divest the grantee of his right under it by a sale upon an execution against the grantor in favor of such creditor.

To justify this conclusion it was not necessary that there should be any judgment lien in the case, or even that the judgment should ever have been docketed. The seizure and sale upon the execution was a direct and legal assertion of the creditor's right to treat the conveyance as void, and the conveyance by the sheriff to the purchaser invested the latter with the title to the premises, and these California cases only decide, that the purchaser, as such, and as the successor in right of the judgment creditor, could maintain a suit to set aside the fraudulent conveyance as a cloud upon this title without first bringing ejectment for the possession.

On the other hand, in Miller v. Sherry, 2 Wall. 248, which was a controversy concerning the title to real property between parties claiming under two judgments given against the debtor after he had conveyed the premises in fraud of his creditors, and the subsequent proceedings in equity to subject the premises to the satisfaction of said judgments, the court held that the proceeds in equity on the part of the senior judgment creditor were insufficient to affect the title and decided in favor of the party claiming under the proceedings on creditor's bill of the junior judgment creditor.

In delivering the opinion of the court Mr. Justice Swayne says that after the conveyance the legal title was in the grantee thereof until divested by the decree on the creditor's bill; and as if it was too plain for argument, assumes and states that the judgments were not a lien upon the premises.

Speaking of the senior judgment he says: "It is not contended that the judgment was a lien on the premises. The legal title having passed from the judgment debtor before its rendition, by a deed valid as between him and his grantee, it could not have that effect by operation of law."

In Rappleye v. International Bank, 9 Reporter, 469, decided in the supreme court of Illinois (Feb 4, 1880), a trust deed made to defraud creditors was avoided at the suit of the defendant, which thereupon claimed and obtained a priority in the payment of its judgment from the proceeds of the land thus conveyed by the debtor. The court held, in the language of the syllabus, that—

"A conveyance, fraudulent as to creditors, is binding on the grantor, so that there is no estate, legal or equitable, remaining in him, on which a judgment lien could attach. The lien only attaches on the avoiding of the deed by the creditor, so that he who thus avoids the deed has the prior lien."

In Smith v. Ingles, 2 Or., 44, it was held that the lien of a judgment does not extend to an equity or an equitable title. The case was this: Ingles purchased real property and for the purpose of defrauding his creditors took the conveyance to his minor children. Burns, a judgment creditor of Ingles, sold the property upon an execution as the property of the latter and became the purchaser thereof. Subsequent to the entry and docketing of this judgment, Ingles mortgaged the premises to Smith, and after the sale Smith brought suit to enforce the lien of his mortgage, making Burns a party. The court held that the lien of Burns' judgment did not affect the property.

As the law of the state is the law of this case, it is claimed that the ruling in Ingles v. Smith is the decision of this question in favor of the assignee.

The case is not clear in some points, but upon authority, the transaction was not a conveyance by the debtor in fraud of his creditors within the statute, and therefore void, but a purchase by Ingles in the name of others with a fraudulent intent. This being so, as to the creditors, equity would hold the grantees in the conveyance to be the trustees of a resulting trust in favor of Ingles and subject the trust estate to the payment of his debts: Bump. on F. C., 237; Guthrie v. Gardner, 19; Wend, 415.

In this view of the matter the case is scarcely in point. The legal estate was never in Ingles, and the case only decides that the lien of the judgment against him did not affect his resulting trust or equity in the premises. But in the case under consideration, Estes, at the date of docketing these judgments, had the legal estate in the premises or nothing. In the language of the court in Rappleye v. International Bank, supra, "It is a mistaken notion that after the making of a fraudulent conveyance as to creditors, there remains in the fraudulent grantor an equitable estate in the land conveyed. If this were so, he could sell and convey to another such estate."

It is also claimed that the statute limiting the lien of a judgment in Burns v. Ingles was more restricted than the present. But I think they are substantially the same. The former (Gen. Laws 1853-4, p. 100) declared that "such lien shall extend to all the real property of the judgment debtor, *owned by him* at the time of docketing the judgment," etc. From the present one there is only omitted the tautology—"owned by him,"—the expression—"property *of* the judgment debtor" being considered the full equivalent thereof.

So stand the authorities pro and con upon this subject. Of those which are controlling in this court—the one from the supreme court of this state—Smith v. Ingles—decides that the lien of a judgment does not extend to an equity—while the other one from the supreme court of the United States—Miller v. Sherry—decides that such lien does not attach at all in the case of a previous conveyance in fraud of creditors.

In my own opinion, the lien of a judgment which is limited by law *to the property of or belonging to the judgment debtor* at the time of the docketing, does not nor cannot without doing violence to this language, be held to extend to property previously conveyed by the debtor to another, by deed valid and binding between the parties.

A conveyance in fraud of creditors, although declared by the statute to be void as to them, is nevertheless valid as between the parties and their representatives, and passes all the estate of the grantor to the grantee. And a bona fide purchaser from such grantee takes such estate, even against the creditors of the fraudulent grantor, purged of the anterior fraud that affected the title. Or. Gen. Laws, p. 523, Bean v. Smith, 2 Mason, 272; Rappleye v. International Bank, supra.

Such a conveyance is not as has been sometimes supposed "utterly void," but is only so in a qualified sense. Practically, it is only *voidable*, and that at the instance of creditors proceeding in the mode prescribed by law, and even then, not as against a bona fide purchaser. Bean v. Smith, supra, 274; Wood v. Mann, 1 Sum. 509. Bump on F. C. 451.

The operation of the lien of a judgment being limited by statute to the property then belonging to the judgment debtor, is not a mode prescribed, by which a creditor may attack a conveyance fraudulent as to himself or assert any right as such against the grantor therein. This lien is constructive in its character and is not the result of a levy or any other act directed against this specific property. It is the creature of the statute and cannot have effect beyond it. In re Boyd, 4 Saw., 268-70. By that, its operation and effect are restrained to the property then owned by the debtor. But the conveyance from Estes to Cole deprived the former of all interest in this property. No judgment against Estes nor any act of his could reach it or affect it.

Therefore, when the judgments of these joint creditors were obtained and docketed the property did not belong to him, and was not for that reason within the operation of their liens. On the contrary it belonged to Cole, qualified by the right of the creditors in the manner and time prescribed by law, to subject it to the payment of their debts.

In the suit against Cole to set aside this fraudulent conveyance the assignee represented the creditors. Bradshaw v. Klein, 1 Bliss., 20.

It is also claimed by the assignee that the fund obtained by that suit—the proceeds arising from the sale of the property—is equitable assets and should be distributed equally among the creditors; citing Silk v. Prime and notes; 2 Lead. Cas. Eq. 82; Benton v. LeRoy, 4 John. Ch. 651. But this distribution was subject to any specific, legal lien or priority that might exist in favor of any creditor. Purdy v. Doyle 1 Paige, 558; Codwise v. Gelston 10 John. 522. In this last case C. J. Kent says—

"If a fund for the payment of debts be created under an order or decree in chancery, and the creditors come in to avail themselves of it, the rule of equity then is, that they shall be paid in pari passu or upon a footing of equality. But when the law gives priority, equity will not destroy it, and especially where legal assets are created by statute they remain so though the creditors be obliged to go into equity for assistance." But it is not necessary to invoke the doctrine of equity in this case as the bankrupt act preserves all legal liens, and furnishes a certain and just rule for the distribution of the assets of a partnership and the members thereof. §§ 5075, 5121 R. S. By this rule the property of the partnership is to be first applied to the payment of partnership debts and the property of each member thereof to the payment of his individual debts.

Whether the proper application of this rule would exclude the lien of a judgment obtained against the members of the firm for a partnership debt, from the property of the individual partner, as contended by counsel for the assignee, it is not necessary now to consider.

Having arrived at the conclusion that none of the judgments in this case were a lien upon the property in question, the proceeds of the sale are individual assets, and under the bankrupt act must be first applied to the payment of Estes' individual debts; and it is so ordered.

Erasmus D. Shattuck for the assignee.
Charles H. Woodward and *William W. Page* for the judgment creditors.

Workmen have been busy for a week past on the ground of the State Agricultural Society, making everything in readiness for the fair.

and the contractor informs me that he will cross the O. & C. R. R. Company's line within ten days, and reach Silverton within forty days. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM REID,
General Manager.

to whom he is grateful for past favors, and will in the future strive to merit a continuance of the same.

Due notice of time and place of opening will soon be published.

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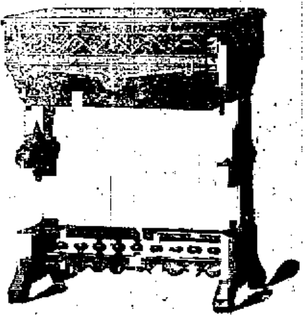
Oregon Furniture Mfg. Co.
SAM. LOWENSTEIN, Pres't. WM. KAPUS, Secretary.



Availing itself of the Great Lumber Resources of this State, and using the best and most improved machinery, this Company is enabled not only to successfully compete with California and Eastern factories, but to offer to the public a better class of Furniture than has ever been imported from abroad at greatly reduced prices.
The Company has made the
Carpet Business
In all its branches a specialty, and its ware rooms are crowded with the very latest designs in Body Tapestry, Wool and Ingrain Carpets that foreign and domestic looms have produced.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to and photographs, designs and prices furnished on application.
Salesroom and Office, corner of First and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

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Just received, a new lot direct from the following celebrated manufacturers:
For Ladies' Wear:
EDWIN C. BURT,
HOLBROOK & LUDLOW,
G. T. MORROW.
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C. BENKERT & SON
Hand-Sewed Boots.
COX, YOUNG & GARDNER,
L. DICKERMAN & CO.,
CHARLES HEISER.
Also a full assortment Best Qualities San Francisco made
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WIBERG & KIERNAN,
145 FRONT ST. m28d1m

MAJOLICA!
W. JACKSON & CO. have just received a new assortment, including some Handsome
SALAD BOWLS FRUIT BASKETS,
Etc. Also
FINE FRENCH CHINA,
DECORATED FRUIT SAUCERS,
FRUIT COMFORTS, etc.,
In Six Colors, just arrived.
A Complete Assortment in
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery,
Plated Ware, etc., etc.
Will be found at our store.
No. 54 Front St., corner of Pine.
W. JACKSON & CO.

BRICK FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
100,000 Ready for Delivery.
Enquire of
C. M. WIBERG,
Boot and Shoe Store, 145 Front Street.
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NOTICE.
HAVING BOUGHT AND MOVED THE MILL known as
RING'S SAW-MILL,
we are now ready to fill all orders for Cedar Lumber on short notice.
CHAS. R. WILSON & CO.
Rainier, June 3, 1880. je6d1m

THE
CITY BOOK STORE,
No. 171 First St., near Yamhill,
OFFERS A COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS,
Etc., at LOWEST PRICES. 119

H. T. HUDSON,
83 FIRST STREET,
Maker of Seals, Stencils
DIES, RUBBER STAMPS.
Just added, a large stock of GUNS.

PIANO TAUGHT.
Apply at
149 Fourth St., between Morrison and Alder. je6-1m

DRY GOODS.

Special
AND
EXTRAORDINARY
CHEAP LOTS!
DRESS GOODS!
COMMENCING THIS DAY
We will offer an
ENORMOUS STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, AT
UNUSUAL LOW PRICES!
We especially recommend Ladies to visit our Store and inspect the following lots:
80 PIECES
SEASIDE SUITINGS
at 12½ cts per yard.
125 PIECES
ARMURE SUITINGS
at 15 cts per yard.
00 PIECES
All Wool Camel's Hair,
only 25c per yard.
Another case Double Width Camel's Hair at 50c per yard.
500 Gross Dress Buttons to match above Goods,
at One Bit per dozen.
These Goods are all new and seasonable, and at above prices will further substantiate the already recognized fact that we sell goods cheaper than any other House in this city.
Wishing our Retail Trade to get the Exclusive Benefit of above Lots, none of them will be offered to the Trade.
Packages of samples now ready to be sent free, on application, to any part of the State or Territory. Country orders, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention, thereby giving Ladies in the country equal advantages to residents in this city.
THE LEADING
Dry Goods House
Lipman & Co.
COR. FIRST & WASHINGTON STS.

ESTABLISHMENT
DRESSMAKING
THIRD ST.
REASONS WHY
THE LADIES
Should buy their
READY MADE SUITS
in our Establishment:
1st—We make up all our Suits and give employment to fourteen hands.
2d—We have better material and better sewing.
3d—Our Styles are the VERY LATEST.
4th—We warrant a perfect fit and never charge extra for alterations.
5th—Our expenses being very light, we will sell suits
CHEAPER
than any other House in Portland.
A CALL
will convince you of the
FACT.

CLOSING OUT!
CLOSING OUT!
AT COST!
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143 First Street,
PORTLAND..........OREGON.
Having decided to close out my business and devote my whole time to tuning and repairing of Musical Instruments, I shall offer for the
Next Ninety Days
My Large Stock of
PIANOS, ORGANS
AND
Musical Merchandise
AT COST.
Such an opportunity is seldom offered, and those wishing to purchase will save money by calling early and getting prices.
This is no advertising humbug, gotten up to deceive the public. jeld&w

ONLY $90!
THE
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10,000 Sold on the Pacific Coast.
ONLY $90—A FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN,
Elegant High top Case—Five Stops, with Octave Coupler and Sub Bass,
Possessing all the power and sweetness of the higher cost instruments. Every Organ fully guaranteed for five years. Address
W. T. SHANAHAN,
Morrison St., bet. Second and Third,
Portland, Or.
Sole Agent for the Northwest Coast.

D. J. MALARKEY & CO.
Nos. 10 and 12 Front st.
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Grain and Provisions.
Daily receipt of Farm and Dairy Produce of every description. Also, by every steamer, California and Mexican Fruits and Products. WHITTAKER'S STAR HAMS always on hand. Consignments of Wool, Hops, Hides, Grain, etc., solicited.
Advances made on approved shipments. a26d&w

Depot, cor. Second and Oak Sts.
Shipping to any point outside the city will be attended to at short notice.
m5d2p J. M. GEORGE KALLICH.

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Still Greater
Reduction in Prices
OF
DRY GOODS
At the GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of the balance of the stock purchased by J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO. of Mrs. Ach, at THIRTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Intending purchasers will save money by inspecting the same, as this is a chance to buy good goods at lower prices than ever offered in Portland.
At the Old Stand of Mrs. Ach,
23 First st., bet. Salmon & Main.

J. VAN BEURDEN.
Mountain Barometers and Thermometers
AND OPERA GLASSES.
MONACLES AND PARISIAN NOVELTIES
Finest Selection Ever Brought to this Coast! Just Received by the Last Steamer.
J. VAN BEURDEN,
Three Doors South from Ladd's Bank.

CARPETS
Wall Papers. Upholstery Goods.
Mattings. Lace Curtains, etc., etc.
IN NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
NOW OPENING AT
WALTER BROS.,
85 First Street, Union Block. 85 First street.

R. SHERLOCK, SUCCESSOR TO
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HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,
For Stockmen's Saddles.
N. E. cor. Front and Oak Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Agent for Knights' Patent Drover Stirrup & Hickory WhipStocks.
Established 1858.

ALLIS & BLACK,
No. 4 N. Front St.,
FLOUR & SAW MILL FURNISHERS,
Have on hand, AT BOTTOM PRICES,

Portable Saw Mills,	Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,
French Burr Mill Stones,	Solid Cotton Belting,
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Porcelain Roller Mills,	Elevator Bolts,
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Brush Machines,	Proof and Paint Staffs,
Choice English Steel Mill Picks,	Mill Stone Cement,
Genuine Dufour Bolting Cloth,	Babbitt Metal.

We have in stock a general assortment of
FLOUR AND SAW MILL FITTINGS.
Send for Price List and Catalogue. Plans, Specifications and Figures given for Full Mill Jobs, on application. m10deodaweow

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GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Ranges, Metals
LEAD AND IRON PIPE,
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HORSTMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Manufacturers of Military, Society Regalia and Theatrical Goods,
Band Equipments, etc, etc.,
Knight Templar Uniforms a specialty.
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HORSTMAN BROS. & CO.
Catalogue sent on application. Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.
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WILHOIT SPRINGS,
Now Open For Guests.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the above favorite Summer Resort, and having changed and renovated the Hotel and made large additions thereto so that boarders to the number of 50 can be accommodated with pleasant new rooms and good board and in every way enjoy a pleasant retreat and the best of mineral water at reasonable prices.
Campers also will find great improvements in the regulations of the grounds. At the store will be kept a general assortment of groceries and provisions, fresh meat can be had three times a week, also milk and bread, hay and oats constantly on hand. Arrangements are being made to run a regular conveyance from Aurora to the Springs in connection with reduced rates on the railroad—of this more soon.
All mail matter sent to Clackamas Co., Wilhoit Springs Mohills, P. O. V. will be delivered twice or more a week. Any further information in regard to board or camping etc. will be cheerfully answered.
A. F. MILLER,
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STEAM YACHT
"GOLD DUST."
The magnificent Steam Yacht "Gold Dust" will, on June 7th and until further notice, make
Two Daily Trips between Vancouver and Portland,
Leaving Vancouver at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; returning leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Landing at Commercial Dock, foot of Morrison street. CAPT. R. W. SPENCER.

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J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings,
BRACKETS and all kinds of MILL WORK.
Seasoned Finishing Lumber for Sale.
WOOD TURNING of all kinds done to order.
STAIR MATERIAL of all kinds.
Paints, Oils & Painters' Tools,
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The trade are invited to examine my stock and facilities before purchasing elsewhere.
Estimates furnished to Architects and Builders.
SALESROOM—North Front street, opposite Railroad Office.
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Attends to every description of office work, and executes all kinds of Mercantile and Legal Documents.
Goods sold by Samples on Commission. Consignments and Agencies solicited.
Office, cor. Morrison and Second sts, 2d story.
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Call and see them at 93 Washington street.
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TEN CENTS
URANCE
AMERICAN
ance Company
EW YORK.
00,000.
ity. Over $1,200,000
States Bonds.
IAN & BRO.,
NTS FOR OREGON.
Policies at their
. 128 FIRST ST.

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Companies of
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.....$000,000
Thirty-Eight Million
and Eight-Nine
..$36,000,000
d by the four companies.
ont St., Portland, Or.
TT & MALLETT
General Agent
Manager.

BRANCH
GTON TERRITORY.)
EALAND
ance Co.
D MARINE.
..........$5,000,000
WITH
lity of Stockholders.
W. F. BROWN, Manager.

RATED 1864.
l Insurance
LIFORNIA.
ONLY.
$1,334,623
l Oregon
s, - $162,363
RANCH OFFICE.
RY, Manager.
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ial Ins. Co.
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UFFRAN, Agent.

STATE
& Insurance
ANY, and
e and Marine
E COMPANY
LIFORNIA.
.................$100,0

ALING & CO
AL AGENTS
3 and 5 North First
LAND,
OBINSON, Manager.

TION
e Company
D MARINE.
Oregon Branch of the
Removed to No. 16
Stark.
CALDWELL, Agent.

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A BITTERS.

MARK.
NVIGORATOR, NERVINE,
ch Regulator and Dyspepsia
Remedy for Diseases of the
Acknowledged by leading
sts to be the greatest invigor
discovered. For sale by all
ts and grocers.
ENSTEIN & MAYER,
Agents. Portland, Oregon.

NGLE & CO.,
110 Front St.
Manufacturer and Importer of
Saddlery.
Best ever offered of
Hill's Concord
Double & Single
HARNESS.
Large stock of
Fire & Garden
HOSE.

S OVER 1000
Testimonials to
RUSSELL'S OREGON
REDINGTON & CO., San
all retail druggists.
d1m

Commissioner for Oregon
CHATTIN.
J. T. [illegible]
Commissioner of Deeds,
tates and Territories.
EYANCER,
ND GENERAL AGENT
nia St., San Francisco
alifornia.
ation given to the taking of
Law

NG OF STOCKHOLDERS.
ay and Navigation Co.
MEETING OF THE STOCK-
on Railway and Navigation
Company will be held at the office of the Company, Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 21st, 1880,
at 11 o'clock A. M. THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.
Portland, June 1, 1880. jeld

The Daily O

TUESDAY MORNING

FINANCE AND C

Financi

SAN FRA co J ne 14—
Sterl ng ex hange on Lo
495-10 @19 ling exch
umentar @49½
NEW YORK June 14—E lve
fine ounce
Sterling exchange prime
short $4 89 good commer
documentary ? to 1¼ lower
U S Bonds—5s of '81 10
4s 108¾ bid Closed—
4s 104⅜
LONDON June 14—Cons
98 ? 16 account
Silver English sta dard
52
Bonl
coupon

SAN FRANCISC

SPECIAL TO THE

Wheat—No 1 $1 7 @1
Barley—Feed @7
coast chevs
Oats—Good and ch
$1 15@1 surprise $1 00
Corn—Y aw $1 1 @1
Hay—$
Wool—Southern and sat
ern 22@ eastern Oregon
Potato s—Old

Chicago M

SPECIAL TO THE

CHICAGO June 14—Whea
93 cash Augus
Corn—Firm and higher
36½c August
Oats—Firm
28½c July
Rye—
Whisky—$1

Gold and Stock Com

Receipts—50 000 qr sacks
for Liverpool 000 centa
toes 10 000 dozen eggs
Charters—Brig Cadet Petr
Butter—Californ a choice
at higher prices 22@27½c
Eggs—California the ma
show the least sign of impro
Wool—No change in the
Hides—Dry and kip and
full prices.
Bags—Machine sewe l se
demoralized auction sales
Wheat—Nominal some
change to-day were very po
bid, crops in the country
promising but many claim
winds and heat is great and
appointing perhaps an el
ships partly explains this vi

CHICAGO MA

Wheat—93¼ July
Pork—$10 37½ July
Short Ribs—$6

NEW YORK M

Wheat—Du l at $1 22@1 2
Flour—Dull
Hides—Dull at 20@23c
Wool—Dull fall 0@3
32@40c burry 28@35c pul

Beerbol

LONDON June 14—Float
very quiet Cargoes on pas
rather easier Mark Lane
Good cargoes red winter w
lbs less usual commission
tions for good shipping
shipped or to be promptl
nearly due 46s 5d Good
coast per 500 lbs, 47s Engl
turn easier French count
erpool spot wheat downwa

Shipping In

[BY TELEG

SAN FRANCISCO June 15
California, Portland str
Victoria Nanaimo bkt
Honolulu bkt Discovery
Sailed—Br bk Compadre
Glaramara Cork
PORT GAMBLE, June 1
Vista, Honolulu
YOKOHAMA, June 12—A
Francisco
HAVRE, June 12—Arri
Francisco sh Storm King
ANTWERP June 12—Arr
Portland.
FALMOUTH June 12.—A
Marie San Francisco.
QUEENSTOWN June 12.—
Nyanza, San Francisco
Spoken—May 8.—Lat 2
York Liverpool to San Fra
March 24—Lat 27 S lon
Liverpool to San Francisco
May 3—Lat 15 N lon
Philadelphia to San Franc
May 4—Lat 13 N lat 37 W
more to San Francisco.
May 28—Lat 48 N lon 8 W
pool to San Francisco
QUEENSTOWN June 2.—S
Fleetwood
FALMOUTH June 2—Br s
Francisco
HAVRE, June 1—Arrived
town, Br bk Cape Clear
Havilah Queenstown.
SEABECK June 13—Arriv
Sailed—Lizzie Marshal

Walla Walla Statesma
doubt but that we shall
a most abundant fruit
already loaded down to
This is especially the
every yard has one or
abundance now they a
ripeness is very pleasan

CELEBRA

STOM

Appetite refreshing sleep
and color are blessings at
ative processes which t
speedily initiates and car
clusion Digestion is rest
forded to each life sustain
which is inoffensive even
vegetable in composition
For sale by all Druggists

PROGRAMM

Oregon Pionee

June 15

Proc

Will form at the Clarendo
tion of the Grand Marshal
and march to the Mechan
lowing order

Marshal a
Nationa
Wash ngton
Grand Stand
Chapl
Orators of
President and Offic
Invited Guests and Memb
of Or
Members of the Assoc a
Territory p ev
Divisions of Members
with Appropr
Mayor and City Officers
of the Ass

The following named g

Division Stand

1841—J L Parrish
1842—J R Robb
1843—Jeptha Garrison
1844—Cyrus Nelson
1845—T R Cornelius
1846—Alvin C Brown
184 —Jno T Apperson

Services at th

Welcoming Add
Prayer by th
Opening Addre s
Musi by
Annual Address
Musi
Occasiona Address by
After which ther w be

Rec

Until 3 o clock d
Boat Races both
prizes.

THE CAY

Will be l gh ed a
which a l O d P onee
attend

THE GRA

Will commence at
which all are cordially in

Election

Will take place
All attend
Portland, and be returnd
tificates

WM. COLL ER
UNION IRO
GENE

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 16 1880

PIONEER REUN ON.

Concluded from Second Page

nent and open the way for the new empire on the Pacific But for your courag pati nce and faith these lands might have been yet unknown and these towns and cities yet unbuilt these sta es unformed and unrepresented. Oregon s d to the United States by your peaceful yet victor ous march of two thousand miles became the strongest motive for the purchase of Ca ifornia and other contiguous territor es n 1848 It was the ke the future and n vo r la id it was t rned t un ock the doo of estiny fo unt l m generations yet to be on our Pacific coast

It has been sai l of the Pi grim F thers that they bu ded better than they k w

Little rights of man he h l dear to et know dge guid our t s stamp ur progr ss l thc h beac n light and then will a human welfare all around the will re d—

The Oregon pioneers h b l o b he an w

Dr Atk son and Ir s a programm e and conc l the pavilion At the lose immense audience was h m ss d and persed to meet around the o clock in the evening

The Sailing R c

Promptly at he a tou ing boats ment oned in yes rday s ORE NIAN took positions at La Chapelle s bo house but on account of the en ire bsen of anything that bore even a breeze the ra was p s pon t is morning at 10 o c ock at which t me the boats will start in the or er

THE FOUR-OARED RACES

The Portland Rowing Association s Crew Win by Five Lengths—Time 20m 55s

This was the event of the day and had been looked forward to for som e by those interested in aquatic sport ing from the large concourse of people who lined the banks or viewe l the from their boats on the river our community thoroughly apprec ate and en er into the spirit of aquat spo ts

The Willamette Rowing Club and the Portland Rowing Assoc ation ch entered a crew and these were the o ly c nt stants for the cups and flag Many w shed that the dark horse crew that were expected to have rowed had entered their boat fo it would have increased the interest They however felt that the contest was not an equal one with their heavy boat and the new paper shell but the *Neptune* crew were not so easily scared but resolved to try their mettle with the new arrival

At 6 15 P M the new boat manned by Messrs Henderson Hatch Whiting and Stoddard made her appearance a d took a turn round the river being pronounced by all lookers on to be a perfect beauty A few minutes afterwards the *Neptune* manned by Messrs Grant Todd, Maxwell and J Dunbar rowed from her boathouse and took position Betting which had been two to one against them changed, and it was hard to find any willing to bet even for the crew looked in splendid form and the craft trimmed beautifully At 6 30 Mr Sanborn gave the word to go and the paper boat got fully a length on the start, lost shortly after by the bad steering of the bow oar The *Neptune* followed in hot pursuit and when abreast of Central dock shot ahead and gained three lengths which she bravely kept until the buoys were reached where owing to the buoys not having been properly moored or their shifting out of position the *Neptune* had to row near 35 yards further south to round her buoy the other one being that much further north The paper shell gained an immense advantage and started on the homestretch with a lead of five boat lengths which she maintained to the finish time 20 minutes and 55 seconds The crew of the *Neptune*, not a whit discouraged by their misfortune rowed manfully, the rowing of their stroke (Grant) being greatly admired He proved himself last evening to be one of the mo t finished oarsmen Whiting in the shell as usual, pulled vigorously and the s oke oar is also to be complimented, but the steering of the bow oar in both boats was decidedly faulty

It was expected that the losing crew would enter a protest on account of the much longer course they had to row over but on inquiry at the boat house last evening we were informed that they d d not propose doing so not wishing to detract from the victory, only expressing the hope that the race ought to be rowed over at some future day to test the merits of the respective crews The steam launch *Annie*, followed the race having on board Messrs Wm Molson and G Brooke, who acted as judges, Col McCraken referee S H Greenberg timekeeper and the pr ss representatives

CAMP FIRE AND BALL

At 8 o'clock last night camp fires were lighted in the lot adjoining the pavilion on the north Around them gathered the pioneers and their families who with reminiscences of their early life in Oregon made a love feast of the occasion A general desire for speeches was manifested and loud calls were made for General E L Applegate, who mounted a chair and entertained the crowd for half an hour with an incomparable Applegatonian address He likened Oregon at its first settlement to the Garden of Eden—Oregon, where God brought forth food in abundance without man's aid By a chain of admirable argument he proved that the pioneers who came here in 1841 2 3 4 and were now living had lived longer than Methuselah His semi earnest semi humorous remarks called forth loud applause Rev J S Griffin was called for and gave some interesting recollections of the commerce of Oregon in 1841

At 9 30 P M the band in the pavilion struck up the Grand March There were few dancers on the floor at the time, but the galleries were crowded with spectators As the ball progressed, dancers arrived in large numbers, and after the theater had dismissed its audience, the floor was crowded Dancing was kept up till a late hour and is in progress as we go to press

Re Union Notes.

The programmes for the exercises were designed by Mr Geo W Edes the skillful engraver of Niles & Beebe s establishment The first page contains within a neat border, a scroll bearing the name of the association In the right upper corner is a view of Cape Hancock and in the left lower corner a view of Mount Hood and the Willamette river Under the scroll is a neat monogram O P A The work speaks well for the ingenuity of the artist

If there is any wind at 10 o clock this morning a splendid sailing race can be looked for

DISPLAY OF GRAINS AT STATE FAIR

SALEM, June 15 1880

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Many persons are under the impression that as the State Fair is held early in July there will be no exhibit of grains This is mistaken judgment The premiums offered this year and which have always been offered for grains, are for the best exhibit without regard to the year in which it was raised We see from year to year the same articles exhibited in other departments each season being successful winners of premiums and the same rule applies to the cereals Not only will there be a large exhibit of grains but in addition for the special premiums fine displays of grains in sheaf the following premiums being offered For best display sheaves of winter wheat, $15 $10 best display sheaf oats $15 $10 best display sheaf meadow grasses $5 $3 Sheaves not to exceed six inches in diameter to be labeled with the proper name location where grown and name of owner E M WAITE

THE OREGON KIDNEY TEA!

Read h following testimonials not from per ons 3 000 miles away whom no one knows but from well known and trust wo thy cit zens of Oregon whose names written with their own hands can be seen at ou office

Portland Oregon July 29 18

My kidneys were in a very bad condition The urine was like brick du t and I suffered a great deal with my back All remedies w re unava l ing until I tried the **Oregon Kidney Tea** which gave me almost immediate relief

H HAMILTON

Portland Oregon August 2 18 9

Having a severe backache last winter I was induced to try the **Oregon Kidney Tea**. I found it very beneficial in its results. It is no more unpleasant to take than other tea I would recommend it to those afflicted as I was.

JOHN P FARMER

The most popular and fragrant perfume of the day ' HACKMETACK Try it old by S G Skidmore & Co. Druggists 151 First t Portland Oregon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial

SAN FRANCISCO June 15—Silver 99¾ buying

NEW YORK June 1 —Sterling exchange prime bankers long $4 86½ short $4 88½ good commercial from 1 to ¼c lower documentary ? to 1 lower

U S Bonds—5s of '81 10 bid 4 4 10 bid. 4s 10 bid

LONDON June 15—Consol 16 money 98 5 16 account

Gold and Stock Company s Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO J 15

Receipts— 00 quarter sacks fl ur 600 centals wheat 1 0 centals oats 00 sack potatoes 0 loz n eggs

Butter—California he m rket s strong and tend ng higher

Eggs—C r th mark s weak

Bags—f we l t a t n the tw n a l l ss lda s l N ayers f r more Brokers offer small lots a $10 s co abi ation quote at $10 @11

Apricots—Are gett ng plent ul

Peach s—I tial

Wheat—N mi a

Oats F ir to d to cl es fa $ cl o ce to extra choice m [illegible] $1 6 al The market is poorly s pplied w h al grade d m l s of a w inter ou character The market active

Corn Yellow small sold at 1 arge ye low $1

Potatoes—Ca ne $1 @1

Stmr Oreg anie o tim

Produce Receipts

Received at Portland or the 4 hours endi g at noon to-day

818 bf 9 1 qr sks flour 300 sks wheat es butter 57 sks wool 1 1 dr hides 11 cs fskin o dozens eggs bxs and 4 c ops chickens 1 sk p at sk r apples 4 bales hay 1 cs furs 3 rolls b i r 8 sks oats b c m at

Exports to Puget Sound

Per steamer Bonita

Wilcock—1 sk coffee 1 bx raisins keg sug r 1 cs corn 1 sk salt 1 cs tomatoes keg sugar 1 cs plums

New Westminster—400 sks flour

Shipping Intelligence

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SAN FRANCISCO Ju e 1 — A rived —Br ship Cashmere Calcutta schr Laura May Coos bay

Sailed—Str Oregon on time

VICTORIA June 15—Arrived — str Idaho San Francisco str Alex Duncan Portland

NEW YORK June 14—Cleared—ship P N Blanchard San Francisco

Arrived (15th)—Str Colon Aspinwall

ANTWERP June 14—Arrived—Ship Edward O Brien Queenstown Br ship Lightning Queenstown

DUNKIRK June 14.—Arrived—Br ship Minister of Marine Queenstown damaged stern while docking

FALMOUTH June 13—Arriv d Belg bk Gango San Francisco

LIVERPOOL June 13—Arrived—Br bks Cordillera and Lizzie Iredale Portland

QUEENSTOWN June 13—Arrived—Br sh p Oakworth Portland Br ship Ravenswood San Francisco (14th) Br ship Drumlanrig San Francisco

Bk James A Wright was orde ed to Havre on the 15th

MORROW'S SHOES

Immense sale of Morrow s Shoes I ies ask in your sho store for Morrow s Shoes They are the best fitting and of the latest style

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

The most powerful yet the safest of all remedies Under their penetrating detergent influences the foulest ulcer and the deepest gangrene are speedily changed in their character and the most loathsome sores and eruptions are soothed and healed

In the Whole History o Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures or maintained so wide a reputation as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL which is recognized as the world s remedy for all disease of the throat and lungs Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ Against ordinary colds which are the forerunners of more serious disorders it acts speedily and surely always relieving suffering and often saving life The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home No person can afford to be without it and those who have once used it never will From their knowledge o its composition and effects Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and will always cure where cures are possible For sale by all dealers Hodge Davis & Co Portland wholesale agents

MRS. J. W. LEMMON

Is prepared to show the Ladies

The Very Latest Styles

IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

Must be Seen to be Appreciated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ladd & Tilton has be n this day dissolved by limitation either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

W S LADD
C E TILTON
W S LADD,
G B GILMAN
D M FRENCH
C E TILTON

Trustees of the estate of Stephen Mead, deceased Portland Oregon April 1, 1880.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ENtered into copartnership and will transact a general banking business under the name and style of Ladd & Tilton W S LADD
April 1 1880 aldaw3m WM M LADD

CAUTION

I HEREBY INFORM DEALERS AND BUILDers that my brand of LIME which is the original San Juan brand is sold only through my agents Messrs Corbitt & Macleay who have always a stock of from one to two thousand barrels on hand for the convenience of the trade, and which they are now selling at reduced rates The Eureka brand from San Juan Island, has lately been offered in this market and many have supposed that the two are identical, but such is not the case JAMES McCURDY San Juan Island

LICK HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO

On the European Plan.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

First Class Restaurant.

Under the supervision of the experienced and skillful caterer JACKSON JORDAN as proprietor

WM. F. HARRISON.
Manager m3tdlm2p

Cascades Mountain Ice

AND

Milwaukie Mill Pond Ice,

Cut last winter from Spring Water Clear Solid and Plenty for the Season

1½ Cents per Pound.

Delivered to any part of the city free of charge Leave your orders with C A Malarkey at

Depot, cor. Second and Oak Sts

Shipping to any point outside the city will be attended to at short notice
m5d o J M GEORGE KALTICH

1861 GARFIELD & ARTHUR 1880

ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS and Marines who believ that the principles (for which so many loyal lives were sacrificed from 1861 to 1865) should be pres rved and who are willing to support the nom nees of th Republican party for President and Vice President are requested to meet at Good Templar Hall cor Third and Alder street on Wednesday June 16 at 7 30 P M for he purpose of organizing a battalion of the Boys in Blu for service in the coming campaign BY THE COMMITTEE j14d3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of Edwards & Birmingham is this day dissolved by mu ual con sent J M Birmingham retiring there rom The business will be cond ucted by H E Edwards who will pay all liabilit s a d col ect a l ac ounts due the late firm HENRY E EDWARDS
J M BIRMINGHAM
Portland June 14 1880 je14d5

DR H P MONTHORNE

Botanic Physician from Paris,

Can be consulted daily at his office Corner Second and Ash streets (Phoenix Building) for all forms of disease. Office hours, 9 to 11 A M and 1 t 3 P M je12d m

AGENTS WANTED.

TO CANVASS IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE Pacific Slope for the greatest work of the times: A map illustrating in a novel manner all of the Presidential Elec ion of th United States. Address for circular and terms United States Election Map Co 126 Kearny st Room 16, San Francisco, Cal. m29dlm&p

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

SAN FRANCISCO June 1

MORNING BOARD

100 Ophir			50 Seg Belcher		
115 Mexican			120 Overman		1 15
C C			200 Justice		45
110 B & B			60 Union		19½
40 Ca a			140 Alta		1
100 Savage			30		
300 C Va			10 Caledonia		
100 Chollar			18 Occidental		1
310 H & N			100 New York		
39 Point		1 80	100 Lady Washin		
Imperial			150 Andes		
Alpha			160 Scorpion		
Belcher		2 15	10 Benton		
7 S Nev			Mt View		
Utah			30 Oufon		
Bullion			50 Potosi		
30 Jacket			130 Challenge		

AFTERNOON BOARD

111 E & B			500 Booker		
Jackson			500 Queen Bee		
Independ			1 Iono		
00 Argen			400 niversity		
100 Day			0 Jupiter		
100 H Belc			S Bulwer		
11 Paradise			Oro		
R Belmont		60	600 Addenda		
Albion			100 Dudley		
60 Wales			100 N Noonday		
Mt Potosi		1	200 Lon Tac		60
			Dexter Grand		
B llo			Ori		
200 McClinton			100 Bos		
Tioga		1 50	100 Noonday		
180 Summit			S Noonday		1 10
200 Syndicate			S King		
00 Aurora		40	300 Mammoth		
600 Goodshaw			S Bulwer		
200 May Belle			100 Cor Islaw		
100 Belvidere			10 ek		
1150 Champion			35 Mt Diablo		1
560 B Hawk					

Ice Cream! Arctic Soda!

ALISKY & HEGELE'S

STEAM

Candy and Ice Cream Manufactory,

AND

Refreshment Saloon.

145 FIRST STREET

Acknowledg d by all connoisseurs to be the only place in the city where you can get a first class article of Ice ream

Picnics, Parties and Families Supplied

my25tf AT SHORT NOTICE.

WOOL TWINE,

SORBY, BURGON & BALL

AND WARD & PAYNE'S

SHEEP SHEARS

n quantities to suit.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON,

Cor. Front and Stark Streets Portland

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO

UMATILLA,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Agents Oregon Railway & Navigation Co

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries

Hardware and General Merchandise

Mark Goods
care J R F.
U JOHN R FOSTER & CO

"TE-NEX-INE"

25c per bottle with brush

Mucilage, Cement and Glue

ALL IN ONE.

Dealers in Stationery should send their o ders to

J. K. GILL & CO.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS

93 FIRST ST , PORTLAND

T J COTTLE E A POST J H BAKER.

COTTLE, POST & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Soda, Ginger, Ale, Cider and Cider Vinegar,

146 Front st bet Alder and Morrison, Portland Or

SYRUPS A SPECIALTY.

All persons are hereby notified that bottles marked ' Cottle Post & Co b long exclusively to us COTTLE POST & CO
Portland Soda Works May 17 1880 m18

COLUMBIA

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We have just opened a LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of Boots and Shoes and intend to carry full lines of FIRST CLASS GOODS Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST that can be given for reliable qualities Call and see for yourselves,

No 171 Second St Centennial Block, bet Morrison and Yamhill

GEO. W. BILES & CO.

NOTICE.

Consignees of Goods ex Bark ' Alder Besse" from Hongkong, China, will please call upon the undersigned, pay freight and receive orders for their goods, ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.
je5d10t

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC

F. BICKEL

81 First street, Portland,

Manufacturer of

PURE CANDIES.

Reduced Rates, Wholesale and Retail.

No Terra Alba or Chalk used

WOOD FOR SALE.

GOOD DRY FIR WOOD DELIVERED TO ANY part of the city for

THREE DOLLARS PER CORD.

Address P O Box 293 Portland Or m d&w

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company Portland Oregon on Monday June 28 1880 at 11 o clock A M THEO WYGANT Secretary
Portland June 1 1880 le1dtd

J A CHAPMAN, M D J T WELLS M D

CHAPMAN & WELLS,

Physicians and Surgeons;

Office co First and Alder Strowbridge Building Special attention paid to all branches of surgery

DR CHAPMAN'S Office Hours	DR WELLS Office Hours
From 10 to 12 A M	From 9 to 11 A M
From 2 to 4 & 7 to 9 P M	From 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P M

Swallowing DOSA

Spurts of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the **tonsils**, Watery Eyes **Snuffles**, Buzzing in the Ears **Deafness**, Crackling sensations in the Head Intermittent Pains over the Eyes **Foetid Breath**, Nasal Twang Scabs in the Nostrils and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind One-fifth of our **Children die** of diseases generated by it **Infectious Poison**, and one fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause **While asleep the** impurities in the nostrils are necessarily **swallowed into the stomach** and **inhaled into the lungs** to poison every part of the system

Dr. Wei De Meyer s Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and **kills the seeds** of poison in the **farthest parts** of the system It will not **only relieve,** but **certainly cure** Catarrh **at any stage** It is the **only remedy** which in our judgment has ever yet **really cured** a case of **Chronic Catarrh**

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

C PRESBERY Prop West End Hotel Long Branch Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh

S BENEDICT JR Jewel r 697 Broadway N Y (member of family) Cured of Chronic Catarrh

J H BROWN 330 Canal st N Y Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh

J D McDONALD, 710 Broadway N Y (sister in Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh

Mrs JOHN DOUGHTY Fishkill N Y Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh

Mrs JACOB SWARTZ Jr 200 Warren St Jersey City Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh

A B THORN 183 Montague St Brooklyn (self and son) Cured of Catarrh

Rev Wm ANDERSON Fordham N Y Cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh

MLLE AIMEE Opera Prima Donna I have received very great benefit from it

A McKINNEY R R Pres 33 Broad St N Y My family experienced immediate relief

&c &c &c, &c, &c, &c

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the **most important** medical **discovery** since **vaccination.** It is sold by all Druggists or **delivered** by D B DEWEY & Co 16 Dey St N Y at **$1.50** a package To lnbs six packages for **$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise** is sent **free to** anybody.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN

The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast.

IN THE TREATMENT OF ALL
CHRONIC AND DIFFICULT DISEASES

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of disease of the generative organs or private disease

He has become an expert in the treatment of disease weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female including diseases caused by the

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

such as SPERMATORRHEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY Near l, two thirds of all the Ch onic Diseases spring either directly or indirectly from s me derangement of the sexual system and yet h s subject s neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease ha e a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time from a se se of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted their organization broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances

Lost manhood perfectly stored

Catarrh Bronchitis Throat diseases Skin Diseases Rheumatism Kidney Complaint and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear Stomach and Bladder he can cure without fail

Consultation Free and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally Enclose postage stamp for her

Office—No. 63 First street, between Oak and Pine

Office Hours—From 10 to 12 A M 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P M

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Central Market

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh Meats

PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.

Highest Price paid for a l Kinds of Fat Stock

CHRIS. SCHROTE,

Washington near Third

Is prepared to

Beef, Pork, Mutton,

Free d livery to any

J. S. KELLER,

Cor adle a and First stree

is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

H. H. H.

HORSE MEDICINE

D. D T 1868.

AS A HORSE MEDICINE IT IS SUPERIOR to any Liniment ever invented For RINGBONE SPAVIN, SWEENEY CALLOUS LUMPS and OLD SORES apply freely so as to blister from three to five days in succession and in four or five days if not cured, repeat as at first SPRAINS STIFF JOINTS BRUISES WIND GALLS and all slight ailments apply a small quantity so as not to blister SADDLE SORES CUTS and all other sores where the skin is broken mix the Liniment half and half with any kind of oil and apply in moderation

For sale by the Trade everywhere

STOCKTON February 4 1880

H H MOORE & SON having this day purchased the right title and interest of WILLIAMS & MOORE in the H H H HORSE MEDICINE will continue its manufacture as SOLE PROPRIETORS to whom all orders should be addressed
H H MOORE & SON Druggists Stockton Cal

HODGE DAVIS & CO ,
Agents Portland Or e2ld2m3p

Get our Prices before making Contracts.

G. S. FOSTER & CO.,

Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS,

VARNISHES,

BRUSHES WINDOW GLASS,

House, Sign and Carriag

'Painters' Stock and Tools.

26 Main st.,

PORTLAND OREGON

Get our Prices before making Contracts.

Buena Vista Pottery

A M SMITH PROPR

Supply Depot, 265, 267 and 269 Front St , between Madison and Jefferson Portland Or

W HAMPTON SMITH, AGENT

Where will be found a large stock of

DOUBLE-GLAZED SEWER PIPE,
STONEWARE FLOWER POTS
FIRE BRICK,
VASES, and all Kinds of
TERRA COTTA WORK,
At the Very lowest Living Rates.

Dealers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves or communicate with A M SMITH, Portland or at the factory at Buena Vista, Oregon.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND

Designated Depositary & Financial Agent United States

President HENRY FAILING
Vice President HENRY W CORBETT
Cashier JAMES STEEL

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS or on current account subject to check

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic cities

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER for sale on—
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ST LOUIS

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, on
LONDON PARIS
BERLIN FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN
HONGKONG

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY

COLLECTIONS MADE on all Points

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO	LONDON
NEW YORK.	PARIS.
CHICAGO	BERLIN
ST LOUIS	FRANKFORT-ON MAIN
WASHINGTON D C	And HONG KONG.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,

(LIMITED)

President of Oregon Board of Directors
DONALD MACLEAY Esq (of Corbitt & Macleay

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE
Payable Within this State

INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
4½ and 5 per cent.
WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director

Bank of British North America

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID UP CAPITAL.. . . $5,000,000

Head Office London, England

Branches in the Dominion of Canada

Montreal,	Kingston	Fredericton N B
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Toronto,	London,	Halifax
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In the United States:

New York, San Francisco Portland, Or

Agents:

SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank Ireland
National Bank of Ireland.
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool
PARIS FRANCE—Marcuard Andre & Cie

Drafts and Telegraph c Transfers bought and sold Bills discounted and collected Loans made Moneys received on spe ial deposit or on current account, subject to check Commercial Credits granted and a general Banking Business transacted J GOODFELLOW, Agent

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.........$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE 28 Cornhill, London
BRANCHES Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland

AGENTS

NEW YORK } Bank of Montreal
CHICAGO
CANADA
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND British Linen Company
ENGLAND National Provincial Bank of England
LIVERPOOL { Bank of Liverpool.
{ North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a general Banking Business. Deposits received on current account subject to check.

Approved Bills discounted Loans made on available security Collections made promptly

Exchange sold on London Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe New York, China, Japan South America Australia and New Zealand

W W. FRANCIS, Manager.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES

OREGON TRANSFER COMPANY

GENERAL

Forwarding & Commission

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE FORWARDED AND Delivered with Dispatch, Pianos and Furniture moved
ORDERS FOR HACKS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to, Day or Night.

Office — S. W. Cor. Second and Stark St Mark Care of O T Co.

CORBETT'S

Livery, Hack & Feed Stables

SECOND AND TAYLOR STS

Reasonable Charges for Hire and Boarding Hacks Orders Promptly Attended to, Day or Night

WOODWARD & MAGOON Propr's

CITY STABLES

AND

Carriage Repository

(Formerly Ackers)

Of Holcomb Bros & Co ,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds

OF

BUGGIES CARRIAGES
PHAETONS HACKS, HARNESS &c

From the Manufactories of Hooker & Co and Brewster & Caffrey

A full line of the above goods always on hand and for sale at

The City Stables, 106 Second Street

Where we shall keep a Livery and for Sale fine **Driving, Saddle and Work Horses,**

Together with the Most Stylish and Best Riding Vehicles of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to boarding horses.

G W LEIHY Manager

OXYGEN.

Drs Starkey & Palen treat disease with Oxygen. Send for their Compound Oxygen HOME TREATMENT for Invalids. Send for pamphlets.

AUDIPHONES

Enable the Deaf to Hear

Send for free circulars and terms of trial before you buy H E MATHEWS
606 Montgomery street San Francisco Cal
m&dawlm

WOOL BALING.

Having secured the commodious building corner of D and Front streets I am prepared to receive all kinds of Merchandise or Produce on storage

Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers

Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments J L BARNARD

VARNISH.

D. ROSENBURG & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Carriage, House and Cabinet Varnishes.

Quality of all goods guaranteed
J McCRAKEN & CO
60 to 64 N Front St. Portland
General Agents for North Pacific Coast.
Please send for circulars and samples mhlldaw6m

OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch *every five days*, for the above port one of their new A1 iron steamships, viz

OREGON,
GEORGE W ELDER and
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SAILING DAYS—April 8 13 18, 23, 28
May 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28
June 2 7

Leaving Portland at 8 A M

THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For particulars for Passage and Freight apply to GEO W WEIDLER Steamship Agt O R & N Co Ash and Front sts Portland Or
J McCRAKEN & CO Agts P C S S Co
60 62 and 64 North Front St. Portland

For Neah Bay Port Townsend Victoria, Nanaimo, Fort Wrangle and Sitka

CARRYING U. S. MAILS

THE STEAMSHIP

"CALIFORNIA,"

JAS CARROLL Commander

Will leave **PORTLAND** for the above ports from Flanders Dock on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880,
At 3 o clock A. M

For Freight or Passage apply to
ED C HUGHES Purser

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo. New and Old Tacoma.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 9th AT 3 A M

THE COASTING STEAMER

ALEX DUNCAN.

JAMES E DENNY ... Commander
F M BARTHOLOW Gen l Agent.
Z J HATCH Portland Agent.
Office on Pacific Dock foot of Salmon St f10

RIVER STEAMERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Columbia and Willamette Division.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE
Beginning April 1 1880

COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND **FOR DALLES UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA**—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 A M Passengers leaving on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday

FOR LEWISTON AND POINTS ON SNAKE RIVER—Monday May 31st Tuesday, June 1st, Friday 4th Saturday 5 h Monday, 7th Wednesday 9th Friday 11th Saturday 12th Monday 14th Wednesday 16th. Passengers leaving Portland on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M

FOR ASTORIA—Daily (except Sunday) at 6 A M

For Cathlamet, Bay View, Knappton and Brookfield—Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf between Washington and Alder streets as follows

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M

FOR SALEM ALBANY, CORVALLIS and intermediate points—Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company near corner of Front and Ash sts.
GEO J AINSWORTH Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Co

Will, on May 1st and until further notice, charge the following rates of freight between

Portland and all Points above Oregon City, either up or down

On Grain Mill Stuff Groceries etc ...$1 50 per ton
On Wool Agricultural Implem nts etc 3 00 per ton
GEO J AINSWORTH Supt.
Portland April 29th 1880

THE ELEGANT STEAMER

CITY OF QUINCY

W.E BUCHANAN Capt. E.S. OAKLEY Purser

Is receiving Freight and Passengers especially for Oregon City Butteville Champoeg Dayton Lafayette Amity McMinnville and all points on the Railroad

Leaves foot of Morrison St. at 7 A M on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Returning, Leaves Dayton at 8 A. M on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

No detention at the flouring mills at Oregon City Arriving at Portland at 2 P M
BUCHANAN BROS Agents.

Vancouver Transportation Co.

The New and Elegant steamer

LURLINE JAS T GRAY Master

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily Sunday excepted at 3 P M
Returning leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.
Towing done between 10 30 A M and 2 P M

AUCTION SALE

OF

300 HEAD OF

Horses.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL sell at public auction at my ranch on Hay creek Wasco county Oregon commencing on the 6th day of July and continuing from day to day until all are sold a large band of horses The band cons s s of over 300 animals the greater portion of them being large American mares sired by my black Coburg and Canadian horse and are broke to harness

Notes drawing 10 per cent per annum will be taken with approved security A discount of 10 per cent will be made for cash in hand
JOSEPH BEEZLEY
The Dalles Wasco County Ogn. leldtd

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

STATE OF OREGON
epartment of State
SALEM May 21 1880

SEALED P OPO ALS WILL BE RE EIVED at this offi e up to Ju y 1 1880 to furnish as fol l ws

80 Reams of fir class Legal Cap 14 pounds white laid w de ruled
55 Reams of fi s c ass l tter l pounds white laid w de r led
50 Reams of fir t s C r e N o e 5 pound packages white laid and wide ruled
15 M No 5 X X X white env ope firs q ality
15 M No 3 X X X white env l s first quality
20 Gross genuin Alams & Co g den pen.
10 Gross Railr ad [illegible] first quality
10 Gross 404 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 Gross [illegible]
8 Doz [illegible]
1 Doz [illegible] quality
10 Doz Ivory [illegible]
6 Doz Ivory congress [illegible] heavy 11 inch
10 Doz Mucilage [illegible] first quality
1 Doz he ervoir Mucilage [illegible]
9 Reams 6 [illegible] best quality
Doz Arnold's [illegible]
Doz Ant [illegible] copying ink quarts
4 Doz Dav [illegible] black ink
1 Doz [illegible]
1 Doz Rubber [illegible]
10 Doz Eraser [illegible]
4 Doz [illegible]
12 Doz [illegible] congress [illegible] of the best quality
0 Gross Indian Rubber bands [illegible]
4 Gross Tab [illegible]
10 Gross Labels [illegible]
[illegible] paper fasteners
1 Gross [illegible] file [illegible]

At the bids [illegible] for [illegible] separate Bids will be [illegible]

Parties [illegible] shall [illegible] be required [illegible] livery of the same at the office of the Secretary of State or such portion thereof [illegible] before the 1st day of September

Payment [illegible] by warrant drawn on the State Treasurer
[illegible] FARHART
Secretary of State

GRAIN BAGS, LIVERPOOL SALT
TIN PLATES, ENGLISH CEMENT,
BLOCK TIN CHEMICALS
For sale.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO
IMPORTERS
46 North Front St m2

RAILROADS

Oregon & California R. R.

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 14, 1879 at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY),
As follows

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7.30 A. M.	Roseburg	
Roseburg	5.00 A. M.	Portland	

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4.00 P M.	Albany	
Albany	4.30 A. M	Portland	

FREIGHT TRAINS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6 15 A. M.	Junction	
Junction	5.30 A. M	Portland	

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains

Close connections are made at Roseburg with the Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing

PORTLAND

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o clock P M.

J BRANDT Jr Gen't Supt.
E P ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

SPECIAL NOTICE

Oregon and California and Western Oregon Railroad Companies.

FROM AND AFTER DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice the rates to and from Portland will be as follows from the below named

	1st Class per ton	2d Class per ton	3d Class per ton	
Albany	$3 00	$ 00		
Salem	3 00	2 50		
Corvallis	3 00	2 50		
Independence	3 00	2 50		
McMinnville	3 00	2 50		

No charge for drayage E P ROGERS
m13d161 Gen l Freight and Passenger Agent

Oregon Railway Company

(Limited)

WESTSIDE DIVISION

Trains are now running as follows

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

Up Train Leave.	Stations
3 30	Dayton
4.45	Briedwells
4.50	Harrisons
5.10	Y at L
5 15	Perrydale
6.00	Ballston
6.30	Sheridan

LEAVE DAYTON for Portland per 8 A M reaching Portland o clock.
LEAVE PORTLAND for Dayton per 7 A M., reaching Dayton o clock
Freight received at Wharf

Company's Office—45 First st., Portland
23 April 1880

Orgn. Ry. Co., Limited.

Notice to Dallas Shippers

THE COMPANY S EXTENSION TO having this day completed, Passenger trains will daily between and Dallas from and
Freight received by Morrison street wharf

31 May 1880

Northern Pacific Railroad

PACIFIC

KALAMA

TACOMA

MAIN LINE

DAILY

LEAVE

Kalama 11.20 A.
Tacoma

Puyallup

LEAVE

Tacoma 6 45 A
Wilkeson

At Tacoma Victoria and Steamers for Seattle points on Puget Sound,
At Lake View
At Tenino
At Kalama
land and all points
At Portland
A M with at
Nanaimo
Through tickets the Company
h. Portland
via P M S S Co
O S S Co and P C
Portland to San Francisco
Through Tickets to
Victoria Seattle Tacoma

OTIS SPRAGUE Gen Freight & Passenger Agent

DR. SPINNEY,

No. 11 Kearny Street,

Treats all Chronic Special Diseases

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SU feels of youthful do well to avail boon ever laid at the DR SPINNEY will every case of Seminal case of any kind or takes and fails to cure

MIDDLE AGED MEN

There are many who are troubled with the bladder often ing or burning sens system in a manner for On examining sediment will small particles of co or will be of a many men who weakn gentlem

Office Hours 10 to 11 A M and natol and advice
18dtf No 11 Kearny street
P S—For private diseases full course of medicines all instructions will be sent ceipt of $10

DR. JORDAN

PROPRIETOR OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

Kearny Street bet Bush and Sutter
(The only pupil in California of
Ricord Paris
Can be consulted by letter or at his office Weakness and Loss of Manhood
No 211 Geary street between Stockton and Powell
San Francisco

Cancer and Tumor Cured

BIRTH MARKS AND WENS REMOVED without the use of the knife Specimen Cancer in alcohol certificates from full particulars address September 1880 after He will be at the Oregon quire of Mr John at Fair Grounds Pos office He expects during the State Fair either before or after ing hours of all of which given in this and other until a cure is effected some of the leading men of whose column in fine print.

NOTICE

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PORTLAND Macadamized Road Company notified that a special meeting of said corporation will be held on the 26th day of June House opposite Multnomah State of Oregon for the purpose of such steps as may be deemed lent for dissolving the business disposing of its property its capital stock corporation and for the business as may come call is made at the request holders under section order of the President.
W S CALDWELL, Sec.
Dated Portland June 14th 1880

WM. COLLIER

UNION IRON WORKS

GENERAL

Machinists & Iron Founders

Cor. Front and Main Sts., Portland

Steam Engines and Boilers Grist and Saw Mills Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers, Pattern Making, Blacksmithing and Repairing done promptly

---

Machinists & Iron Founders,

Cor Front and Main Sts., Portland

Steam Engines and Boilers Grist and Saw Mills Turbine Water Wheels Shafting Pulleys and Hangers Pattern Making Blacksmithing and Repairing done promptly

Consignees of wool from New York will please call upon the undersigned pay freight and receive orders for the same All goods not taken from the wharf before 5 o clock P M each day will be stored at the expense and risk of the owners
ALLEN & LEWIS Consignees of Ship
je4d10t

Carriage, House and Cabinet Varnishes.

Quality of all goods guaranteed
J McCRAKEN & CO
60 to 64 N Front St. Portland
General Agents for North Pacific Coast
Please send for circulars and samples mhlldaw6m

Physicians and Surgeons;

Office First and Alder Strowbridge Building
Special attention paid to all branches of surgery

DR CHAPMAN Office Hours	DR WELLS Office Hours
From 10 to 12 A M	From 9 to 11 A M
From 2 to 4 & 7 to 9 P M	From 1 to 3 & 7 to 9 P M

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
Brooms and Wooden Ware
And Importers of
WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front Street.

pared o Produce on storage
Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers
Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments J L BARNARD.

Weights, Cords & Pulleys

A New and Complete Stock
GLAZING TO ORDER.

office of the Secretary of State
has be shall require
mber 1st
to be made by warrant drawn
F P EARHART

VOL.

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BY TE